



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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5 August 1991

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Cameroon

Arrests Made, Tear Gas Used at Opposition Rally

LD0408200391 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Text] Incidents are reported to have taken place in Cameroon this afternoon during a meeting organized by the opposition in Douala. Because of the strong presence of the security forces, the demonstrators ended up on the premises of a private company. The security forces reportedly then intervened. They are reported to have used tear gas and to have made arrests, particularly among the ranks of the opposition leaders.

Governor's Meeting To End 'Ghost Town Situation'

AB0308192391 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] The governor of the West Province, Mr. Aminou Oumarou, this morning presided over a meeting aimed at seeking ways of handling the current ghost towns situation. Che Devanye reports from Bafoussam:

[Devanye] In his introductory talk, Governor Aminou said he did not invite them to impose on them any decisions from the government but to seek together with him what should be done to end the tension of the ghost town and the acts of violence that are being perpetrated in the province. He quoted the particularity of the West Province that has been experiencing negative effects during this harvest season when crops are getting bad in farms due to transportation difficulties caused by the ghost town situation.

The approach of the beginning of another school year also raised eyebrows in the mind of the governor. He expressed the fear that school children will encounter a lot of difficulties due to the strangulation of holiday activities since most of the school children in the West province (?pay) for themselves. He said the meeting was that of an exchange of ideas, as Governor Aminou Oumarou put it. He called on all the participants present to put their heads together so that normal activities could recommence to prepare for the next school year and avoid making the situation attain an explosive level. ("It is in direct line) with recent government directives to governors in a meeting they held in Yaounde to see what can be done to find a lasting solution to this tension.

On the part of the participants, the businessmen declared that the new financial law had come up with excessive high rates of taxes which should be revised. The question of insecurity was raised where they suggested that self-defense groups should be formed within the population to help the law-enforcement officials reinforce the security in town. The phenomenon of fear which, undoubtedly exists, but according to one opposition leader, it does not, constitute the base of the ghost town. According to some participants, it is a global problem in

the Republic and the population accepts the ghost town by conviction and not fear, as some people say.

Lastly, the governor cautioned that in order to avoid overlapping of the present situation, an earlier solution to it will be welcome. He promised to transmit his findings to the central authorities and concluded by saying Cameroonians have two alternatives: either they construct or destroy.

Chad

Deby Leaves for Paris on 'Private Visit' 4 Aug

AB0408210091 Ndjamenat RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Text] Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the Republic, left Ndjamenat this morning for Paris on a private visit. The president of the Republic went through a medical checkup in the French capital during his working visit earlier this year. This time he is going back for a new series of examinations.

Congo

Sassou-Nguesso Leaves for France 3 Aug

AB0308125591 Paris AFP in English 1215 GMT
3 Aug 91

[Text] Brazzaville, August 3 (AFP)—Congo's President Denis Sassou-Nguesso left here on a private visit to France Saturday [3 August], a day after the chairman of a committee investigating corruption in his regime called for his arrest. It was the first foreign trip for Sassou-Nguesso since a national conference in June stripped him of most of his powers.

On Thursday, the chairman of the commission entrusted to inquire into financial irregularities in the former Marxist regime, Henri Marcelin Djouma-Nguete, threatened to organize a march in the capital unless the Congo's interim ruling body, the Council of the Republic, endorsed its findings. He also called for the arrest before August 15 of Sassou-Nguesso and of his close associates.

On Friday, Roman Catholic prelate Ernest Kombo, head of the state council, authorized the government to investigate the assets of members of Sassou-Nguesso's former Marxist regime. Kombo did not name the targets of the investigation but, according to a reliable source here, more than 100 people, mostly members of the central committee of the Congolese Workers Party, previously the country's only political party, and close to Sassou-Nguesso, are implicated in embezzling funds.

The state council also responded to the calls for the president's arrest by stating that Sassou-Nguesso had to be "above other institutions." When the president left Saturday for Paris, he was seen off by Kombo and by Foreign Minister Jean-Blaise Kololo.

He was accompanied by several members of his personal security team although his wife was not seen in the Brazzaville airport. The president's daughter Edith, the wife of Gabon's President Omar Bongo, gave birth to a daughter in Paris on July 25. Bongo, who is in Paris, sent a plane to Brazzaville, a Fokker, to pick up his father-in-law, it was learned Friday.

In early June, Congo's first national conference on democracy ended 30 years of one-party rule by stripping Sassou-Nguesso of most of his powers. A transitional government under Prime Minister Andre Milongo was set up to rule the country, under the supervision of the state council, until free elections are held in 1992.

Bishop Kombo Reviews Political Situation

AB0308143091 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Monsignor Ernest Kombo held a news conference with foreign and local reporters. For over one hour, Monsignor Ernest Kombo reviewed developments in the nation's political life since the end of the sovereign national conference. Tandeze Nazami reports on this press conference by the chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic [HCR]:

[Nazami] Today, Monsignor Ernest Kombo, chairman of the Higher Council of the Republic, through this news conference made his views known on the political situation of our country following the end of the national conference. Speaking to us in our capacity as educators, Monsignor Ernest Kombo first of all recalled the achievements of the national conference—namely, the changes that have already happened in our minds as we passed from a single-party system to a multiparty system. National unity, the personal and property security, and reconciliation that promotes peace and socioeconomic progress demand that all of us make efforts for our people to live happily.

On the Milongo government's characteristics, Monsignor Ernest Kombo specified that this government is the fruit of the national conference. It is not for any party, nor of any region. Nobody and no party should, therefore, be opposed to this government, but should rather help it successfully through the transitional period, because the government has precise tasks, notably reorganizing the public financial system, purging the civil service, and preparing for the elections. All these activities should have long-term effects.

Answering questions from reporters on the difficulties the Milongo administration is facing, he said we should not be pessimistic. Building the future demands a lot of time and effort; there is, therefore, the need for understanding. On relations between the Presidency of the Republic, the HCR, and the government, Monsignor Ernest Kombo believes that the little discrepancies which seem to exist will be settled so that none of the merits of the national conference will be excluded, because the conference should not be used to swindle.

Concerning the deeds of the national conference, Monsignor Ernest Kombo hinted that he did not refuse to sign them; he even signed the most dangerous ones after having taken all the necessary advice. On whether he will run as a presidential candidate, Monsignor Ernest Kombo said: No! Those who think so are wrong, he emphasized. Finally, in an answer to a question on the behavior of some politicians and some citizens who block the democratization process, he said such people should be exposed and punished. [passage omitted]

Radio Reports New Party Splits From UNDP

AB0308155291 Brazzaville Voix de la Revolution
Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 30 Jul 91

[Excerpts] The National Union for Democracy and Progress [UNDP] has been dissolved. The UNDP exists as a party. These are the opposing views held by the two factions that have developed within the UNDP. The two factions will be heard from during our cast. The first faction, which joined Professor (Lessouba's) UPDS [expansion unknown], appears to be the numerically stronger of the two, comprising four-fifths of the total membership. For them, there is no longer any reason to remain in the UNDP. Listen to Mr. Mpika Mpika:

[Begin recording] [Mpika Mpika] There was no longer any question of our remaining in the UNDP since the UPDS initially had as its skeleton the grass-roots membership of the UNDP. Everybody agreed on this, especially the Secretariat headed by Mr. (Ndje). Unfortunately, Professor (Pascal Lessouba), the party [words indistinct] his family, Mr. (Ndje) should consider that the time is not suitable for us to join the UPDS. Rather, it is opportune for us to remain in the UNDP as an autonomous entity. This is really causing a great contradiction, and the debate has dragged on for nearly a month. We allowed time to sort things out, and now that we should be [words indistinct] let us stop talking about the UNDP and settle the issue. This was what we did yesterday by deciding that the entire grass-roots membership of the UNDP will be integrated with the UPDS and that all movable assets that belonged to the UNDP will be transferred to the UPDS which is, obviously, the party which [words indistinct].

[Unidentified reporter] So today the UNDP should be considered completely buried?

[Mpika Mpika] Yes, completely buried. We thought there was the need to initiate the necessary legal procedures—which explains why our meeting yesterday was chaired by a bailiff. We also wrote the Ministry of Interior informing it that the UNDP no longer exists and that it has now been transferred to the UPDS, and that we no longer want to hear anything about the UNDP.

[Reporter] What if Mr. (Ndje) decides to form a party? Does it mean he will have to choose a new name?

[Mpika Mpika] Yes, that is what we are asking for, because since the UNDP is made up of a large number of

activists, once four-fifths of the membership pulls out, it is only normal that the remaining one-fifth cannot use the name UNDP. What we wish, at any rate, is that if Mr. (Ndje) wants to form a party, he is free to do so. That is what democracy is all about. [end recording]

Well, you have heard him. The second faction, the one that remained faithful to Mr. (Pierre Ndje), has just released a statement in which it denounces what they call political gangsterism. The UNDP exists as a party, separate from the UPDS. This is confirmed here by Mr. (Antoine Mamle):

[Begin recording] [(Mamle)] I confirm that the UPDS exists as a distinct party, separate from any other party. What Mr. Mpika Mpika came to tell Radio Congo is simply an act of political gangsterism.

[Reporter] According to you, the UNDP still exists. It appears, however, that the rank and file is nonexistent, because it has been said that four-fifths of the membership left to join the UPDS.

[(Mamle)] The four-fifths that is being talked about—let us state it clearly—constitute a region. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] It also seems they have contacted the Ministry of Interior to indicate that the UNDP no longer exists. Do you also intend to contact the ministry [words indistinct]?

[(Mamle)] Now, look here. If the Ministry of Interior [words indistinct] it cannot accept that an individual who has not been given a mandate should decide the dissolution of a party. The friends and brothers who, yesterday, were members of the UNDP and who have decided to cross over to the UPDS will have to support and tolerate that the brothers and friends who have agreed to remain in the UNDP be entitled to do so. This is what democracy means: tolerance, the right to differ.

[Reporter] Was there an understanding at the outset between Professor (Lessouba) and Mr. (Ndje), according to which the UNDP was to constitute the base of the UPDS?

[(Mamle)] To my knowledge, I did not attend any meeting of the UNDP chaired by (Ndje) or by (Lessouba) where such an agreement was reached. [end recording]

There we are. The UNDP docket remains, at any rate, wide open. In a press release signed by the Coordinating Bureau of the Mongale branch of the UNDP, the activists of (?District 4) maintain that their party, the UNDP, exists and will continue to exist.

First Independent Press Union Established

AB0408145491 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT
4 Aug 91

[Text] Brazzaville, Aug 4 (AFP)—A first independent union of Congolese journalists was set up here at the weekend to fight censorship and defend professional

ethics, informed sources said Sunday [4 Aug]. The union is the first to be set up since the authorities agreed in June to let workers form unions independent of the official CSC [Congolese Trade Union Confederation] labour confederation. The new union will have a national council of 51 members and an executive bureau of eight members, led by Joseph Bitala Bitemo, a television journalist, the sources said.

Equatorial Guinea

* Exiled Opposition Leader Discusses Regime

91AF1286A Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese
6 Jul 91 p b4

[Interview with Social Democratic Union leader Carmelo Modu Akuse by Fernanda Barao in Lisbon; date not given]

[Text] Carmelo Modu Akuse leads from exile the Social Democratic Union [UDS] of Equatorial Guinea, a group that defines itself as peaceful opposition to the dictatorial regime in power in Malabo. Passing through Lisbon, Carmelo Modu spoke to EXPRESSO about the UDS and its situation in the only former Spanish colony in Africa (which was, however, ceded from Portugal, which had traded it for South American territory in 1778).

[Barao] Your party hopes to be an alternative to the party in power in Equatorial Guinea. Do you believe that there will soon be an opening to political pluralism in your country?

[Modu Akuse] President Obiang Nguema will have to open up the regime, as has occurred in neighboring countries. It seems to us that the process is irreversible. Should Obiang not open up the regime, we will have to resort to all sorts of pressures at the international level to convince him.

[Barao] Meanwhile, however, President Obiang will hear nothing of pluralism. The Vice President of the Assembly was arrested for supporting it.

[Modu Akuse] Later he was put under house arrest. Obiang says that the people of Equatorial Guinea are not ready for a democratic opening. I have already wondered, and I also asked him in writing, why he sees himself in the role of democratic master of all Guineans if, before he was born, Guinea was pluralistic. His uncle had been elected president in an election in which several parties participated. Obiang does not want to understand that today, pluralism must be encouraged in Africa.

[Barao] Do you think the situation could change soon?

[Modu Akuse] To a certain degree I feel pessimistic, since I know that Obiang is a person with whom it is impossible to have a dialogue, nor does he want to see the examples of what has happened, for example, in Chad, Mali or Liberia. But the internal situation is

unsustainable, torture is practiced, there is no respect for human beings and for fundamental rights. The group that is at the front of the country's destiny has for 23 years been led by a blind and corrupt president. Almost 40 percent of a population of 650,000 lives in exile in neighboring countries and in Europe.

Population's Fatigue

[Barao] Do you think that international pressure could help?

[Modu Akuse] Despite international pressure, Obiang continues to say that he does not want elections. What will happen is that the people will become tired and will expel the dictator, although those are not the methods that our party—which has militants inside the country and has the support of 80 percent of the population—supports.

[Barao] You spoke about the social situation. What is the economic situation like?

[Modu Akuse] The leaders of the last 23 years did just what they pleased with Equatorial Guinea. In 1968, it was the richest African country in the region, with a per capita income of \$325. Now it is one of the 43 poorest in the world. The only ones who live well are those who belong to Obiang's little group.

Equatorial Guinea is only 28,000 square km but it has enormous wealth and extraordinary natural resources. It is the second most important country in the world for off-shore oil reserves, it has great tourism, fishing, wood and agricultural potential, natural gas reserves and gold. Those are being exploited, but the people do not see that money.

There is an enormous social debt, and it will not be Obiang who pays it, but rather us, when we win the elections. We already have a plan for governing, we know that it is necessary to carry out an economic restructuring of the country, within pluralistic and democratic parameters.

Resolve the Ethnic Problem

[Barao] How was the Social Democratic Union formed?

[Modu Akuse] The UDS was born of the merger of the Social Democratic Convergence with the Social Democratic Party, which was mine. But the UDS also stands for unification of the ethnic groups in Equatorial Guinea. The largest of them is the Fangs, which comprise 80 percent of the population, followed by the Bubis, with 12 percent. The remaining 8 percent are distributed across small ethnic groups.

Why the search for ethnic unification? Before Macias Nguema's rise to power in 1968, there was no discrimination against ethnic groups. Macias, who was of Fang origin, mandated that the other groups obey Fang laws. Consequently, the ethnic question has today become a problem in our country. It might seem presumptuous,

but I believe that the UDS is the most appropriate group to resolve the problem. The positions of highest responsibility in the UDS were given to people from many professional and human categories and various ethnic groups.

[Barao] What are the UDS' immediate plans?

[Modu Akuse] The party functions according to an organization like that of any political party, with an assembly, a central committee, and an executive council, comprised of 16 executive secretaries. And it has representation within the country in every province. We have a committee in Gabon, where most of us live, there are committees in Spain, and a representation in Europe. Everything is prepared on the basis of short-term plans. A shadow government has already been formed, and is prepared for when we arrive in Equatorial Guinea.

[Barao] You mentioned the committee in Gabon. That committee has been the target of persecution on Gabonese territory.

[Modu Akuse] It is inconceivable that on the verge of the 21st century actions of this type are taken. Late last year the Embassy of Equatorial Guinea in Libreville received precise instructions from the Malabo Government to order the assassination of UDS leaders living in Gabon. We have documents to prove this.

A shipment of arms was also discovered, which had been sent from Guinea to the Embassy in Gabon. We knew of its existence through the Party's security service, and we then warned the Gabonese authorities. Two agents were repatriated to Equatorial Guinea. The Gabonese Government never wanted to involve itself in the problem of Equatorial Guinea, but it is also unwilling to let activities of this type occur in its country.

In the case of the documents to which I referred, we also informed the Libreville Government of what was occurring. Thank God nothing happened to us and we opted for a prudent withdrawal. Now the party's main headquarters is in Asturias.

All this leads us to believe that free elections will perhaps never be possible under Obiang. He will end up killing all those who oppose him.

Zaire

Army Refuses To Declare State of Siege

LD0208152191 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1500 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] According to our television news correspondent Frederique Francois, the Zairian Army and gendarmerie have reportedly refused to declare a state of siege—a declaration which was demanded by the regime hardliners. The Zairian military and gendarmes are reported to have said that they are ready to defend institutions, but not officials.

Opposition 'Invited' To Explain Mobutu 'Insults'

AB0308210091 Paris AFP in French 1725 GMT
3 Aug 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 Aug (AFP)—Several leaders of the Zairian opposition have been "invited" by the general prosecutor of the Kinshasa Court of Appeal "to give explanations on insults against the head of state," the leaders of several political parties told the press today. During a news conference held at the headquarters of his party, Nguza Karl I Bond, the leader of the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans (UFERI), told the press that he was "invited" yesterday by the general prosecutor for "talks concerning him."

Mr. Karl I Bond added that he "sent his lawyer to the General Court of the Republic to enquire about the summon." According to the UFERI chairman, the public prosecutor wanted to "hear his statements regarded by the court as offensive to President Mobutu." The statements were reportedly made on 30 July at the huge rally of the opposition's Sacred Front organized in the largest stadium of Kinshasa. The meeting brought together about 100,000 followers and militants from about 200 political parties and organizations in society under the sacred union of the opposition. Mr. Karl I Bond also said that the "invitation was a prelude to his arrest and that of other officials of major opposition parties."

During the 30 July meeting, the speakers called on the population to "ask by all means for the resignation of Mobutu the dictator and condemned his methods and dictatorial power of more than 25 years." For the leaders of those parties, "the invitation" they have just received was part of "current practices of the Second Republic which was abolished on 24 April 1990."

UFERI and two other parties of the Sacred Front, the Democratic and Social Christian Party (PDSC) and the Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS),

today sent to several Western embassies in Kinshasa a letter of protest against these "practices which can lead to their imprisonment." Mr. Vincent Mwakiem, a member of the UDPS executive body, said that "arrest warrants" have already been made out for the leaders of this party.

Demonstrations Banned Until After Conference

EA0408104291 Mbuji-Mayi Voix du Zaïre in French
1630 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] We end the national news with an official communiqué. The official announcement was sent by the regional Governor Kakule Mbahingana:

[Words indistinct] 31 July 1991 message sent to all regional governors, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization wishes to remind the population of the need for an atmosphere of peace and serenity during the national conference. The Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization stresses the democratic and tolerant spirit that must characterize [words indistinct] consequently prohibits any public demonstration likely to disturb public peace and order [words indistinct] until the end of the proceedings of the national conference.

Signed by Kakule Mbahingana, governor of Eastern Kasai Region.

Popular Revolution Movement Holds Rally

LD0408210891 Brussels La Une Radio Network
in French 1600 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Excerpt] The authorities in Zaïre are mobilizing their troops. A large meeting of the Popular Revolution Movement, the former single party and the party of Marshal Mobutu, has gathered several tens of thousands of people at a big stadium in the capital of Kinshasa. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Odinga Announces Creation of Democracy Forum

EA0408172591 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] In another desperate move to enter the center stage of Kenya's politics, [former vice president] Jaramogi Odinga Odinga today announced the formation of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD for short. Odinga, whose proposed National Democratic Party [NDP] was rejected and denied registration, said at a press conference that the Forum for Restoration of Democracy was not a political party, association or club. Odinga was abandoned by the other officials of the NDP before the party disintegrated. He said the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy was a group of nine people who he said are united in a common bond to fight for what he called the restoration of democracy and human rights in Kenya.

Others who attended the press conference and signed the press statement included Masinde Muliro, Martin Shikuku, George Nthenge [all former MP's], Ahmad Salim Bamihriz and Philip Gachoka. In the press statement, Odinga and his group called for the immediate convocation of a constitutional convention before the end of the year to be decided by an independent chairman to draft a new constitution. They also demanded that no National Assembly and presidential elections should be held until the constitution is drafted and agreed upon.

KANU Official Calls Odinga's Forum 'Illegal'

EA0408215791 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Text] The secretary general of the ruling party, Kenya African National Union [kanu], Joseph Kamotho, today said the so-called Forum for the Restoration of Democracy, FORD, was illegal since it was unregistered. He said those behind it would be dealt with according to the law of the land.

Kamotho said Kenyans should now be thinking of what they can do for their country instead of thinking what the country can do for them. He said Kenyans were loyal to President Daniel Arap Moi, the government and the country's ruling party, KANU. The secretary general said no sane Kenyan will subscribe to bogus forums like the one formed by Odinga Odinga.

The Nairobi KANU branch boss, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, today dismissed Odinga Odinga's recently launched Forum for the Restoration of Democracy as yet another selfish attempt by the former vice president to keep his image in the media.

In a statement, Mungai, who is also minister for environment and natural resources, challenged Odinga to hold his press conference in his Bondo home area rather than in Nairobi. Mungai argued that by using Chester

House for his press conferences, Odinga was attempting to convince his foreign masters that he was still serving them.

[Begin Mungai recording] The attempt by Mr. Odinga Odinga and compatriots to form the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy is just another selfish attempt to keep his name in the newspapers. It has no other purpose whatsoever. KANU and Kenya oppose scientific socialism and communism.

There have been other attempts to form other parties, which have all failed. Mr. Odinga's attempt to divide [the] Kenyan people can only be dwarfed by his list of his failures. Each attempt from the fifties when he was young has failed. It continues to fail even now at his old age. The so-called FORD has the same destiny of failure. [end recording]

Commentary Criticizes Province of Kenya Church

EA0308162791 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Station Commentary]

[Excerpts] Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the USA, taking note of the many religious denominations in his country, realized that it was not possible for the state to align itself with one church, leaving at the rest. [passage omitted]

The USA is known today by many people as a great democracy, whose example is worth emulating. Here in Kenya, there are more than 200 churches and religious organizations registered, which are free to spread their theological agenda throughout this country, to utilize the constitutional provision of freedom of worship. But one of these churches, the Church of the Province of Kenya, CPK, has in the recent past distinguished itself as a loudmouth in commenting on topical political issues in the country. This is as it should be. After all, CPK priests or laymen are Kenyan citizens, and in a democratic tradition, each citizen has a right to comment or criticize any issue that he feels affects him.

But of late the CPK has gone beyond this position of critic to another of actual (?pretension) to change Kenya's political system. This church has done this by aligning itself with some elements in the leadership of the Law Society of Kenya, LSK, in agitating for political power and declaring themselves as instruments that will go beyond mere protest to that of bringing real political changes. By this declaration, the group has acknowledged that the ill-fated prayer meeting [arranged for 28 July] was their way of furthering this campaign for political power.

By getting involved in these political prayers, the CPK has effectively entered the real and dangerous zone of political agitation and pursuit of political power, thereby violating the principles of the democratic practice, individual rights and freedom of worship. Kenya, like all free

and democratic nations, has provided a system of government that guarantees [the] separation of roles between the church and the state. What, then, has made the CPK think that Kenya should now backslide on this principle and allow for a power-seeking church or creation of a state church? What is it that the CPK seeks to accomplish on its own without involving the governing authorities of this land even when President Moi himself has often stated that anyone who has a formula he thinks can be used to improve the standard of life of Kenyans was free to discuss it with him?

The churches and the state have lived in harmony in Kenya for a long time, often playing complementary roles in providing social services as education, medical care and other philanthropic undertakings. The CPK now appears set to chart a different course for itself in this latest crusade in search of political power. But it should know that its intentions are potentially dictatorial and threaten to infringe on the constitutional rights of individual Christians and many other religious groups registered in this country.

The CPK plans should be discouraged by all people who care about democracy and freedom of worship. The head of the CPK, the most Reverend Manasses Kuria, who last week embroiled himself in this latest embarrassment by his church [as heard], should therefore have the moral courage to steer the church away from this present mess and accept to lose its credibility from faithful Christians and other Kenyans. For that is the way it is.

Somalia

SNM Chief: Somaliland Independence 'Irreversible'

AB0408171091 Paris AFP in French 0919 GMT
23 Jul 91

[Text] Paris, 23 Jul (AFP)—The independence of Somaliland is "irreversible", Mr. Aburahaman Ahmed Ali "Tower", chairman of the Somali National Movement (SNM), said today in Paris, describing the outcome of the Djibouti inter-Somali conference as an "absolutely surrealistic arrangement" which will prove unworkable in Somalia.

On 18 May Mr. Ali proclaimed the independence of the "Republic of Somaliland" in the north of the country. Even though it had been invited, the SNM did not take part in the Somali reconciliation conference which ended on Sunday, 22 July. "We have nothing to do with this conference, Mr. Ali told AFP, especially as we have a democratically elected president and a coherent government while public peace and order reign in Somaliland. The independence of Somaliland is irreversible,

and everyone will have to put up with it," Mr. Ali added. "The Djibouti conference came out with nothing but a surrealistic arrangement, and we do not believe its outcome will produce anything positive, considering that what was decided will prove absolutely unworkable in the field," he said, wondering how a government could be formed in this manner "in a foreign country." "We would like to maintain cordial relations with Somalia and have sent a delegation to Mogadishu for discussions on the relations to be established between our two states on the basis of mutual respect for each other's sovereignty", he added.

Commenting on ties with Djibouti, Mr. Ali said that he had always wanted them to be cordial. "Unfortunately", he maintained, "our wishes have not been reciprocated, as unfriendly acts have been committed against us." "We know that (Djibouti) President Hassan Gouled has contrived an Issa Front called the 'United Somali Front'. The Djibouti authorities recently hoisted a flag at Saylac (northern Somalia) and also in Ethiopia. Consequently, the expansionism of the Djibouti Government is unacceptable to us", he added. "If such acts are repeated", he said, "we will take the necessary measures, and we think that the first of such measures will be to request France to mediate."

Talking about his "cordial and fruitful stay" in France, Mr. Ahmed Ali "Tower" said he met with Mr. Paul Dijoud, director for African Affairs at the French Ministry of External Relations, and Mr. Jean Christophe Mitterrand, the French president's adviser on African affairs. Mr. Ali and the delegation accompanying him are due to leave Paris today for Rome.

Uganda

Rebel Commander Said To Surrender in North

EA0208132791 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 0700 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] A member of the high command of the rebel movement in Gulu, the Holy Spirit Movement, has surrendered to the authorities in (Chuwero), Aswa county. George Otto, a former commander of artillery in the defunct UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] surrendered with his escort Kolo-Okello from Palabek in Kitgum district. Otto told the county chief of (Chuwero), Mr. Samuel Oduni, that he had been in Soroti district with others still at large for about six months. He escaped from Soroti and returned home via Lira and Apach districts. The county chief appealed to rebel remnants still in the bush to take advantage of the presidential pardon and return home.

SACP Asks ANC To Relieve Hani of Duties

MB0208174691 Johannesburg SABA in English
1740 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 2 SABA—In a shock announcement the ANC [African National Congress] on Friday said the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] had asked it to relieve Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani of his ANC duties to concentrate on SACP activities.

A statement to SABA from the ANC said the organisation was still holding consultations on the matter, but in the interim, Mr Hani had not been allocated a specific portfolio on the National Working Committee, the key component of the day-to-day affairs of the ANC.

"A request from the SA Communist Party that Chris Hani be relieved of his duties in the ANC to work full time for the SACP was received and is under consideration. Therefore, pending the outcome of the consultation and discussion on this matter, Chris Hani has not been allocated a specific portfolio in the National Working Committee," the statement said.

The ANC also announced a revamp of various departments to streamline their workings. ANC Deputy Secretary General Jacob Zuma will run the daily affairs of the organisation. And a commission, headed by Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, would be in charge of negotiations. The ANC said international affairs would still be headed by Thabo Mbeki, information by Pallo Jordan and intelligence and security by Joe Nhlanhla. Terror Lekota was specifically named as part of the Intelligence Department. The Economic Planning Department would be convened by Trevor Manuel, constitutional development and legal affairs by Zola Skweyiya and the organising section by Steve Tshwete. MK would still be headed by Joe Modise.

The department reshuffle was finalised at the end of a meeting of the National Executive Committee on Wednesday this week. The three main wings of the organisation were named as the Political, Policy and Service Departments.

Hani, W. Mandela Out of ANC Working Committee

MB0308054091 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] In an unexpected decision, the ANC [African National Congress] last night announced that Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani, and Mrs. Winnie Mandela were out of the organization's Working Committee, touted in some circles as a shadow cabinet.

Mr. Chris Hani's departure came as a surprise, especially as he topped the polls in the elections for the National Executive, and came second in the elections for the Working Committee. The decision came after the Communist Party asked the ANC to relieve him of his duties so that he will be able to work full time for the SACP

[South African Communist Party]. The Communists have reportedly been struggling for membership, and it is hoped Mr. Hani's popularity will help to boost this.

According to various sources, Mrs. Mandela's popularity has declined, and her position as head of health and welfare became contentious after she was convicted of kidnapping. Her post will be taken over by the Western Cape secretary of the Communist Party, Cheryl Carolus.

Hani Set To Take Over SACP Leadership

MB0408155091 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
"EXTRA" Section in English 4 Aug 91 p 1

[Report by "SUNDAY TIMES reporters:" "Hani Set To Take Over From Slovo"]

[Text] Chris Hani, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] chief of staff, is poised to take over leadership of the SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] from Joe Slovo. The surprise request that Mr Hani be released from ANC [African National Congress] duties to work full-time for the SACP follows growing unhappiness with Mr Slovo's concentration on ANC work at the expense of the SACP, party sources indicated. Mr Hani topped the ballot in the recent elections for the ANC National Executive Committee [NEC]. It is expected that former Vula trialist Sphiwe Nyanda will replace him as the Umkhonto chief of staff.

SACP officials said the party wanted to establish a strong and independent voice at the constitutional negotiations. The SACP realised it needed to "Africanise" its image. The face of the SACP was at the moment Mr Slovo and Ronnie Kasrils, who were white and unable to recruit black members adequately. A close friend of Mr Hani said he felt that he needed to do something other than be chief of the army, which was becoming of minor importance. "Negotiations are where it's at and he wants to play a role in the political game."

The ANC also announced that secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa would lead its negotiating team, supported by Thabo Mbeki, Mr Slovo and Mohammed Valli Moosa.

ANC Reshuffle Linked to Negotiations Preparation

MB0308111091 Johannesburg SABA in English
1021 GMT 3 Aug 91

[By Pierre Claassen, political correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town August 3 SABA—The structuring of the ANC's [African National Congress] National Working Committee [NWC] on Friday was the implementation of a congress mandate and the first step towards preparing the movement for negotiations and an interim government. This was the overall explanation given by executive sources inside the ANC who rejected interpretations of radical dismissals or omissions, particularly that of Mrs Winnie Mandela and Mr Chris Hani, from key positions.

No firm official positions were held by any member of the 26-strong NWC until these were assigned on Friday and the allocation now means that the new incumbents will become full-time working officials and translocate from their regional bases to Johannesburg headquarters. Mrs Winnie Mandela, replaced by Cape Town's SACP [South African Communist Party] secretary, Mrs Cheryl Carolus, lost her entitlement to hold office when she was not elected to the NWC. She is still a member of the 90-member NEC [National Executive Committee] to which she was elected by congress.

Mr Chris Hani's release from the NWC was requested by the SACP which needs the charismatic firebrand's popularity in the party's drive for membership. If he is released by the ANC he will become the SACP's deputy secretary general, but will remain a member of the ANC's NEC.

The list of officials assigned to the three new main departments—political, policy and service—and their subdepartments, represent the primary functionaries in the ANC's negotiations team, its organisational department, the army, international affairs, information, security and intelligence, policy, economic planning, constitutional development and the legal department. The overall functioning of these departments will be overseen by a watchdog evaluation commission, described by ANC executives as a control commission, under the leadership of former president, the national secretary, Mr Oliver Tambo.

The ANC has been quick to reject notions that the departments and their chiefs constitute a "shadow cabinet" or that it was an attempt to structure a "government in waiting". "This is not in line with our view. It has no place in our constitutional programme," one newly-appointed NWC member said.

It has been readily admitted, though, that the omission of Mrs Mandela—albeit by election preferences of the NEC—and Mr Hani's departure from the very strong position he held as Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing] chief of staff and gained from congress endorsement, may improve the salability of the ANC among whites, coloureds and Asians. Although this was not the declared intention of what has happened, their absence from high-profile positions is bound to ease some of the difficulties identified by Mr Alfred Nzo's secretary general report to congress regarding obstacles identified in the way of recruitment in these communities.

Communists still play what some observers consider with concern as a disproportionately large and influential role in the working executive, effectively the "board of directors" of the movement. Nevertheless moderates such as Mr Thabo Mbeki seem to be gaining prominence and power. He in particular seems to have done so, with the departure of Mr Hani, his main political rival, and by his inclusion in the vital four-man negotiations commission in addition to remaining head of his former department of international affairs which plays such a crucial role for the movement's foreign funding.

The deputy secretary general, Mr Jacob Zuma, another noted moderate and frontline negotiator, has been put in charge of the daily running of the movement. He will relieve his chief, another arch negotiator, Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa, of much of the organisational duties to concentrate on talks strategies. Mr Ramaphosa and Mr Mbeki, will balance the two SACP members in the negotiations commission, Mr Joe Slovo and the rapidly advancing Mr Mohammed Valli Moosa.

This commission, like all the other departmental executives announced, will form the nucleus of larger groups of non-permanent members who will add their input in broader-based discussions and deliberations. Mr Zuma will be a certain additional voice in the negotiations commission, ANC sources confirmed.

Senior sources explained that the ANC congress had given the executive certain mandates and that the organisation was now structuring itself to implement these mandates. A major aspect to be addressed was one of consultation and this was regarded as one of the primary functions of the executive.

The new departments will initiate nation-wide consultation and information sessions which in turn will produce the policy decisions and tactics to be implemented in the political interface with the government and allied or adversarial parties.

Among those assigned specific portfolios on Friday the name of the academic lawyer Mr Zola Skweyiya also attracts specific attention as one which has risen sharply within the organisation since being elected to the NEC by congress. Mr Skweyiya, essentially a constitutional lawyer of some note within the movement, is now convenor of both the constitutional development and of the legal departments. This makes him the only NWC member to head up more than one department.

Inkatha, Police Blamed in IFP Funeral Shooting

*MB0308141591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1240 GMT 3 Aug 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—Two people have been killed and four others injured in Boipatong in Vanderbijlpark on Saturday during the funeral of an Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) member, according to the Sebokeng Hospital. According to Vaal Civic Association spokesman Paul Sithole participants in the funeral march of deceased IFP member, Mr Billy Mokotedi, reported that as the funeral procession marched out of Boipatong en route to the Sharpeville cemetery, shots were fired and some people were injured and killed.

He added that eyewitnesses believe the shots were fired by either Inkatha members or members of the SA [South African] Police Force. A police spokesman, Lt Wikus Weber, was not able to confirm the deaths or injuries, or those responsible for the shots. He said the police were aware of and investigating an incident at the funeral. Lt

Weber said about 150 Zulus and 250 ANC supporters were taking part in the funeral procession when the incident occurred.

Sebokeng Hospital superintendent, Dr Anne van der Spuy, confirmed that two people had been killed in the incident and taken to the hospital. She also confirmed four people, three men and one woman, had sustained injuries in the incident and had been admitted to the hospital. Dr Van der Spuy said the three men had gun shot wounds of various calibres and the woman had stab wounds. She added they were not in a critical condition.

Transkei Defiant Over TDF Recruitment

MB0308161091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1602 GMT 3 Aug 91

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 3 SAPA—South Africa on Saturday warned Transkei that if it went ahead with the recruitment of new soldiers to the Transkei Defence Force [TDF], financial assistance to the homeland could be affected. Transkei and South Africa are heading for a major row over the issue. Transkei military leader Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa told SAPA his administration would ignore a South African Government diplomatic note on Friday which effectively told Transkei to stop recruiting new members to the TDF. He faxed a copy of the diplomatic note to SAPA in Johannesburg.

Asked to comment, the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria said South Africa would be failing in its duty if it did not stop "this wasteful expenditure". There was no need for increasing the size of military forces in the region, the ministry said in a statement to SAPA. It warned that the nature of Transkei's reaction to the note would "naturally" influence South Africa's financial assistance to Transkei. "South Africa will be failing in its duty if it did not stop this expansion of the TDF," the ministry said. "The expressed intention of Transkei to recruit an additional 500 men into the TDF cannot be justified."

It added: "The South African authorities are surprised that the contents of a privileged note from the (SA) Embassy in Umtata to the Transkei Government have been released to the media by Transkei."

A defiant Maj-Gen Holomisa told SAPA in a telephone interview from Umtata: "South Africa will on Monday be told that recruitment in Transkei for the TDF will continue, with or without their approval or financial assistance." According to media reports this week, the SA [South African] Police have obtained evidence which supports the allegation that elements of the African National Congress' armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, MK], are being integrated into the TDF.

"Those allegations about Umkhonto we Sizwe were told by mischievous people in the South African Administration with a view to stopping our recruiting of new soldiers," Maj-Gen Holomisa said. "They wanted to

present us in a bad light to the taxpayers of South Africa and Transkei. The people who have been recruited are all Transkeians—our security forces have screened them, and not one of them has been identified to be a member of Umkhonto we Sizwe," Maj-Gen Holomisa insisted. He challenged South Africa to provide "authentic intelligence information" to prove otherwise.

The diplomatic note was sent from the South Africa Embassy in Umtata on Friday afternoon, he said. It reads: "The RSA Cabinet has appointed a ministerial task group to consider overdraft facilities to Transkei. The task group is to make recommendations to the RSA Cabinet on Wednesday August 7, 1991. The ministerial task group has requested that Transkei be approached to seek confirmation that 500 recruits were not appointed to the TDF on August 1, 1991, and that no recruits will in future be appointed in the TDF.

"Response to the above request will be appreciated before August 7, 1991, in order to place the ministerial task group in a position to make recommendations on the guaranteed overdraft facility for 1991/92."

Transkei and South Africa recently clashed over money the Transkei Administration claimed had not been paid to Umtata. The two sides eventually resolved the issue.

"We have been recruiting 500 new soldiers per annum since 1988, following our own force's development plans which were approved by the Transkei Government and Department of Finance," Maj-Gen Holomisa said on Saturday. "It is not for them (SA) to say we must not recruit. The security of this country rests on the shoulders of this government and as such we don't expect to be told by foreign countries that we must stop recruiting now or in the future.

"If they (SA) don't have finances to assist us they must just tell us, and as the Transkei Government we will see what to do. Whether they like it or not they can keep their money. If they don't want to give us money for the employment of these young chaps we will go ahead. I don't think this country is so poor that it cannot afford to pay for a mere 500 recruits per year." Maj-Gen Holomisa added there was no chance Transkei would be used as a springboard to attack South Africa: "Whoever thinks that is fooling themselves."

The Foreign Affairs statement added: "There is no military threat to Transkei or any other state in southern Africa. The SA Defence Force has been required to make considerable financial sacrifices and cutbacks. Against this background, South Africa, which will have to finance any expansion of the TDF from the taxes by SA taxpayers, cannot justify this wasteful expenditure in the region of R[and]15-million in the current financial year with carry through costs in each repeating year."

The department warned: "Naturally the nature of the reaction of Transkei to the embassy's note will influence the recommendation to Cabinet by the ministerial task team on the bank overdraft facilities, which Transkei needs to

finance its state administration for this financial year—for which South Africa will have to provide a guarantee.”

Foreign Minister Issues Statement on Comoros

MB0408142691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1416 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Text] Pretoria Aug 4 SAPA—Comoran President Said Mohamed Djohar had given his assurance that there was no cause for concern for the safety of foreign tourists to the Comoros, according to the minister of foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. He said this in a statement on Sunday afternoon in response to media enquiries. The assurance was given in reports received from the South African representative in the Comoros.

Mr Botha had been in constant contact with President Djohar and his government, as well as with representatives of the French Government on the island who, through a bi-lateral agreement, were assisting with the restructuring of the island's security forces. “Both President Djohar and the security forces have given our representative their assurance that there is no cause for concern for the safety of foreign tourists,” added Mr Botha.

* CP Leader Makes Demands on Republic Day

91AF1222G Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans
7 Jun 91 p 8

[Article: “CP Leader Makes Twelve Demands”]

[Text] Afrikaners are a people in their own right, and as such they demand to be recognized as having all the rights and prerogatives to which any people are entitled.

Thus reads the first of twelve demands that CP [Conservative Party] leader Dr. A.P. Treurnicht made in his Republic Day oration at the Wonderboom Fairgrounds in Pretoria.

The second demand that Dr. Treurnicht made was that “separate development is morally justified and guarantees freedom and orderly coexistence.”

Power sharing, according to the third demand, is a bogus battle cry that means the loss of self-determination. Fourth, Dr. Treurnicht said, “we respect the existence and the legitimate rights of other peoples. We do not hate them, but we say that it is preposterous to force dissimilar people to live together.”

Fifth, Dr. Treurnicht explained, the people resent the fact that “other people can become independent, while our own independence is systematically and recklessly sacrificed. Sixth, we are resentful that other people's land is acknowledged and developed, while the inheritance of our fathers is made the land of all and sundry.”

The seventh demand dealt with the role of the media in South Africa. “We object seriously to the way in which a large number of media, some under government control, are misused to brainwash our people and condition them

to political abdication, to neutrality as a people, to a new world order and world government.”

According to Dr. Treurnicht, the eighth demand is “for our people to enjoy the same recognition as the peoples of Western Europe—and Eastern Europe—who possess and defend their own fatherland.

“Ninth, we do not want to have a less significant status in the eyes of the world like the peoples of Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia, or Lichtenstein and Luxemburg.”

In the tenth demand, Dr. Treurnicht urged the world to “recognize unconditionally the demand of this assembly that we have the right to our own land and government.

“In the eleventh place, we demand to be delivered from partial rule by the leaders of other peoples, much less still by communist and terrorist organizations.

“Finally, we reject in advance any new constitution that affects our self-determination, that compels us to live in a multiracial society, that robs us of our land, and subjects us to foreign control.”

Each demand was welcomed by enthusiastic applause from the huge audience.

After that, Dr. Treurnicht restated the solemn proposition before God made by those present during the mass meeting of 26 May 1990.

* CP Objects to Multiracial Preschool Contract

91AF1222F Pretoria DIE PATRIOT in Afrikaans
7 Jun 91 p 6

[Article: “City Council Rebuked for Preschool”]

[Text] The approval given by Pretoria's executive committee for a multiracial preschool to be located in the city caused repercussions at a recent council meeting. The executive committee gave its consent for such a school while the Group Areas Act was still in force. CP [Conservative Party] council members said that the committee's report teems with legal errors.

One authority requested that the council sign a contract with another authority which wants to establish a multiracial preschool. The land on which this school will be established belongs to the city council of Pretoria.

NP [National Party] council members objected that the Group Areas Act is going to be struck off the books anyway, and if consent is not given, it will perhaps go against the current “good feeling” and against the policy of the government. CP council members countered that the “good feeling principle” has nothing to do with the government policy. CP council members said that the government was just elected under the banner of separate schools.

NP council members were also accused of wanting to steal the march on the government in eliminating the Group Areas Act.

*** Threats Against MP's; Right Wing Suspected***91AF1222B Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
5 Jun 91 p 1*

[Article: "Wives of MP's Receive Shock Letter; Police Investigate Far-Rightist Death Threats against Nationalists"]

[Excerpt] "You will have to deal with the greatest opposition if you go on with the process of demolishing the Afrikaner people. Listen to what I say to you today. Beware the day when the blood comes, then do not run away."—Daan van der Merwe, CP [Conservative Party].

A penetrating police investigation was launched by Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok, after the wives of certain Nationalist MPs had received shocking letters threatening that they would soon be "widows" if their spouses did not comply with a specific ultimatum.

The letter, marked "personal and confidential," is not signed, but obviously comes from far-rightist circles.

It was posted 27 May at Secunda in East Transvaal, and was sent general delivery to the wives in Acacia Park.

Among other things, the letter said that a decision had been made to "eliminate the entire NP [National Party] caucus" except for the ministers and assistant ministers because they are rashly and irresponsibly allowing the laws that protect the white race to be deleted from the statute books.

The wives were informed that their spouses will have the opportunity to determine their own fates.

They must resign as MP's [Members of Parliament] before 10 June of this year, or see to it, along with their colleagues, that a general election for whites is announced before 10 June. The election must be held no later than 11 September.

"Only the desired reaction to the ultimatum will deter us from acting," the letter reads.

The Cabinet and those people who are identified as having entered into negotiations with blacks, "will later receive their just due for their leadership in the treason that has taken place." [passage omitted]

*** Boer Intelligence Service Investigates Rudolph***91AF1222C Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
5 Jun 91 p 2*

[Article by Gert van der Westhuizen: "Boer Spies on Piet's Track"]

[Text] Accusations against rightist leaders flew to and fro yesterday after it was revealed that the so-called Boer Intelligence Service is investigating 70 claims of "treason" against Piet Rudolph, the public relations officer of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB).

At the same time, it was revealed that Piet Bester, chief training officer of the Boer Resistance Movement (BWB), was suspended from the movement for "treason" after a unanimous decision of the executive committee.

Andrew Ford, supreme leader of the BWB, says that the Boer Intelligence Service is instituting "penetrating" investigatory procedures into Mr. Rudolph's activities because they are alleged to have led to claims for the arrest of more than 70 rightists.

Mr. Rudolph told SAPA, however, that most of those men were apprehended after the Security Police had confiscated lists containing the names of members of the Boer National Party (BSP). According to him, they confiscated those lists of names at the home of Robert van Tonder, leader of the BSP.

"It is also very strange that Mr. Ford and Mr. Van Tonder were never taken into custody, while it was information garnered at the farms of these same gentlemen that ultimately led to my own arrest as well as that of a number of other people," said Mr. Rudolph, adding that his innocence had already been demonstrated last year when attestations were made in court that he did not want to cooperate with the Security Police. He even refused to provide the police with the names of any of his fellow workers.

He also challenged Van Tonder and Ford to attend this evening's meeting of the AWB in Nigel so that he could discuss allegations of treason with them in public.

"If I were in Piet's shoes, I would rather keep my own counsel, and people would then confer the verdict of innocent on me. He will be found innocent if he is innocent," said Mr. Ford in reaction to that challenge. "It seems to me that people who complain so loudly are guilty."

Mr. Ford says that the Boer Intelligence Service is investigating Mr. Rudolph's activities because there is a strong suspicion that more than seventy people were taken into custody because "erroneous things were said."

Mr. Van Tonder does not want to debate in public with Mr. Rudolph because "It is not the policy of my party to seek quarrels with fellow rightists. Besides, I am not angry with Piet."

*** Rightists Clash Over Teachings of Church***91AF1222A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
4 Jun 91 p 2*

[Article by Gert van der Westhuizen: "Church Dispute Possible Reason for Suspension"]

[Text] A dispute over the far-rightist Church of the Creator and a "collaboration with that organization which strives to undo religion," was evidently the reason why an actor and at that time an outstanding member of the Boer Nation Party (BSP), was recently suspended from that party.

Schalk Jacobsz, an actor and a former BSP spokesman on cultural matters, and Ben Strijdom, former deputy leader of the BSP, said yesterday that their suspension took place after BSP leader Robert van Tonder refused to discuss the Church of the Creator at a national executive committee meeting. Mr. Jacobsz and Mr. Strijdom are both members of the Community of the Chosen People.

Mr. Van Tonder allegedly refused to hold such a meeting because he "wants to accommodate as many people as possible in his party."

Mr. Jacobsz reacted after Mr. Van Tonder said that the two were suspended because they "violated the Christian principles of the BSP." They allegedly "served in a body that conducted negotiations with the atheistic ANC/SACP [African National Congress/South African Communist Party]."

Mr. Jacobsz, however, says that it is rather Mr. Van Tonder who is guilty of treason against the people because he collaborates with the Church of the Creator. This is an organization that strives to undo religion, he said.

This church is a danger to the people because it rejects the Bible as fairy tales and "an old pile of Jewish mythology."

"Because I could no longer pull my oar in the same boat with such unbelievers, I requested Mr. Van Tonder to convene a national executive committee meeting where we could discuss the question of the Church of the Creator."

"I wanted to introduce a motion whereby the leadership of the BSP would be requested to dissociate itself from that church. Mr. Van Tonder, however, refused point-blank."

Mr. Jacobsz says that it was unacceptable for him to serve in the same party as a member of the Church of the Creator. He then sent a report on the church to other members of the BSP.

Mr. Strijdom says that he believes that they were suspended from the BSP "because Mr. Van Tonder objected to our religious convictions." He was asked earlier this year by Mr. Van Tonder to choose between his activities in the Community of the Chosen People and those in which he was engaged for the BSP.

For his part, Mr. Van Tonder denied those allegations.

"The BSP cannot act as arbiter between churches. I asked the men to resolve their church disputes outside of party affiliations."

"Mr. Jacobsz, however, sent party members a report on the Church of the Creator, while Mr. Strijdom put his work for the party aside. The executive committee unanimously decided to suspend them."

* Black Student Increase To Affect Universities

91AF1222E Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
12 Jun 91 p 11

[Article by Magda Theron, BEELD education reporter: "Afrikaans at the Universities"]

[Text] How secure is the traditional Afrikaans-speaking character of South African universities? In a new order of things, will there indeed be still more universities that have Afrikaans as a medium of instruction?

At the moment these are worrisome questions for the supporters of Afrikaans, especially if one bears in mind that there are already Afrikaans-speaking universities with large numbers of English-speaking students—who are allowed to write examinations in English.

English-speaking lecturers who give their presentations in English, are in any case no longer rare birds on the campuses of Afrikaans-speaking universities.

Magda Theron, BEELD's education reporter, takes a look at the situation in the accompanying article.

If it is up to the five Afrikaans universities—and the reality of life in South Africa, Afrikaans will always be heard in the lecture halls of the universities.

But this does not mean that adjustments are not going to be made, or that universities have not already made certain adaptations, meant to allow students who speak languages other than Afrikaans feel at home.

Indeed, a number of lectures at traditionally Afrikaans-speaking universities are given in English, students may write their exams in English, and there are even professors who are incapable of uttering the slightest word of Afrikaans.

The Afrikaner character of these universities still remains unaffected.

Cold figures and the composition of the South African population make it clear, however, that even traditionally Afrikaans-speaking universities are going to have an entirely different color in the future than is now the case. According to the most recent available figures (EDUCATIONAL REALITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1990) there are already a good number of colored students at these universities:

UNIVERSITY	WHITES	INDIANS	COLOREDS	BLACKS	TOTAL
Orange Free State	8,975	0	208	59	9,242
Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education	8,271	12	111	264	8,658
Pretoria	22,811	24	77	64	22,976
Rand Afrikaner University	8,491	16	387	161	9,055
Stellenbosch	13,083	19	687	41	13,830

Currently 31 out of every 1,000 South African whites study at a university. The corresponding figure for the other groups is 20 for Indians, six for coloreds, and four for blacks.

Add to this the facts that student figures are increasing yearly, especially in black education, and that the largest group of students from the less privileged groups are now for the first time beginning to think of university education, then it becomes clear that the makeup of university populations may radically change.

This year is probably also the last year that these universities will be able to state precisely how many colored students are on their campuses. Race has been virtually eliminated from application forms, and from now on students will only be asked to indicate whether they are Afrikaans-speaking or not.

Neither are limits being set any longer on the number of coloreds—hence frequently also speakers of other languages—who study at universities. Many English-speaking students also choose to study at Afrikaner universities. Some of the latter have indicated that they so chose because the political unrest on other campuses could handicap them in their studies.

So one is prone to wonder what will become of the traditional Afrikaner character and even of Afrikaans as a language of instruction, with these arrangements—even leaving out of account for the moment the possibility that Afrikaans may perhaps be pushed aside as a language of instruction in a new South Africa.

The supporters of Afrikaans—a group which has long included many more South Africans than simply the stalwart old establishment-Afrikaners—quote figures and point to the fact that Afrikaans is the language that is spoken by the largest number of people in the nation. English, on the other hand, comes fourth, after Zulu and Xhosa.

Professor Hans du Plessis of the Potchefstroom University says that Afrikaans has already proven itself as a university language. In a new order of things—where justice will certainly have to count—Afrikaans will simply have to be accepted.

“But Afrikaans has become too intertwined with Afrikaner nationalism. A separation between the two must be made, and that matter must be approached unemotionally. If one struggles for the right of Afrikaans to continue to exist and perform all its functions, this does not necessarily mean that

he is right-minded. The Afrikaner wants to be a part of the new South Africa and of democracy and all the wonderful things that are going to come. But he wants to do this in his own language—Afrikaans.”

According to him, this does not mean that in a new order of things, Afrikaans must be given advantages over other languages, either. Just like the other languages in the country, it should, however, enjoy the same rights.

“But we must do away with our narrow-mindedness concerning Afrikaans. And we must stop thinking that the future of our language lies in what the ANC [African National Congress] or any other party is going to do with it. If this does not happen, the experience that the Afrikaans-speaking people have of the negative propaganda concerning their language will simply signal its death blow.”

In the same vein, Professor Jos Grobbelaar, director of the committee of university presidents, says in an article in *INSIG*, a sister publication of *BEELD*, that nearly 70 percent of the population of the country will not be taught in their native language when they go to the university. And if one realizes that more people (13.3 million) have a command of Afrikaans than of English (12.3 million), the question is no longer what the role of the Afrikaner university is to be in a new South Africa, but how it may best fulfill this role.

Dr. H.C.T. Muller, writing about the Rand Afrikaner University (RAU) and Afrikaans, says that there are surely a number of factors that dash the hopes of a successful new South Africa, but one of the most certain formulas for its failure would be the official disregard of the Afrikaans language.

He feels that the present circumstances offer RAU the opportunity to fulfill its role actively and completely as a nonracist Afrikaner university.

If RAU chooses the unlikely path of bilingualism, the university will possibly have to be able to handle the pressure of large numbers of black students who will not necessarily have had part of their education in Afrikaans.

“Rather, it will stand on a much firmer foundation if it performs a service—the comprehensive cultivation of the Afrikaans language, the acquisition, transfer, and practice of it—for people from all sectors of the population who are ready to identify themselves with its special character and statement of goals.”

Concerning the importance of Afrikaans as a university language, everyone feels the same way, while the universities also realize that they will have to make plans to accommodate speakers of other languages without allowing their Afrikaner character to be affected.

They are already making provision for a significant number of speakers of other languages, as Professor Danie Joubert, rector of the University of Pretoria, points out.

Some 15 percent of that university's students are speakers of other languages. For that reason, they may—as at all the other Afrikaner universities—take their tests, examinations and even oral exams in the language of their choice.

With its large number of speakers of other languages—often from foreign countries—who are pursuing graduate studies at the University of Pretoria (UP), this institution is rather tolerant of English in these matters. This is also the case with other universities.

In addition, one of the university's goals is necessarily to educate its students as far as possible so that they are able to hold their own in a bilingual country.

Because Rector Joubert is retiring at the end of this year, he does not want to make any commitments, but he believes that his university will always remain Afrikaans-speaking, although other language groups will be increasingly taken into account. And this is important, especially when one considers the important role that UP may come to play in the rest of Africa.

Potchefstroom University [PU], says Professor Albert Viljoen, its vice-rector, has not yet made any radical policy decisions concerning the language question. Yet he believes that his university's Christian-Afrikaner ethos will always have a high priority.

"One must judge the matter according to the circumstances. But as far as Afrikaans is concerned, PU will remain Afrikaans-speaking."

If the market becomes predominantly English, however, Potchefstroom might consider it possible to become a bilingual university, but a monolingually English Potchefstroom will not easily come into being.

Another university with the belief that its linguistic future depends on the composition of its student body is the University of Stellenbosch.

A spokesperson for the rector says that they do not foresee that this Afrikaans-speaking university will ever become exclusively English-speaking, but already it is proving to be flexible as far as language is concerned and will have to become increasingly so.

"One cannot, however, plan for hypothetical situations. We will have to see what language usage and development and the future hold for us."

From other departments at that university there are now calls for so-called affirmative action, however, and Professor Hennie Kotze, professor of political science, would be happy to see his university take in increasing numbers of black students and prepare the personnel for change.

It is necessary because he believes that any majority government will look at the number of black students at a university. If there are too few, new priorities for community development may be put in place that will have a negative effect on universities.

Whether that (kind of) action would include the increasing switch to English is not clear, either.

RAU will remain Afrikaans-speaking, says Professor Cas Crause, the rector. If one keeps in mind that some 850,000 speakers of Afrikaans live in the Rand, there is no doubt that the market is there. The mission of the university was also broadened last year, so that is no longer a home away from home only for Afrikaners in the Rand, but for all speakers of Afrikaans—which includes the colored speakers of this language.

Speaking of this latter category alone, there is still a large potential market that must be exploited.

All told, 15 percent of the students speak English exclusively, while 7 percent indicated that they speak both Afrikaans and English at home. A small group of black students have also chosen to study at RAU, and they make out rather well in that Afrikaans-speaking atmosphere.

Despite the strong Afrikaner character of RAU, non-speakers of Afrikaans are just as welcome at that university—provided that they obtained a grade of C or better [in secondary school] Afrikaans as a second language.

Professor Francois Retief, rector of the University of Orange Free State [UOV], says that since his university became independent in 1950, the official language of instruction there has been Afrikaans. UOV has a Christian-Afrikaner character, and it takes its stance accordingly, with an eye to the new South Africa—especially because this institution believes that in the new order of things there will be room for universities with a particular quality of character.

He does not think that Afrikaans will disappear as a language of instruction in schools, and therefore, the universities may be reassured that Afrikaans will continue to exist at the university level.

Because of the heterogeneous composition of the UOV student body, students from all language groups are welcome. And those who are behind in Afrikaans can get help in English as far as possible—especially during the adjustment process.

There are also professors in certain fields of study who are not capable of speaking Afrikaans—as for example in certain languages. Foreign professors, like other applicants, are judged on merit, and quite a number of foreigners work at UOV now.

Angola**UNITA: USSR, Cuba Should Pay War Damages***MB0308193491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Aug 91*

[Text] Elias Salupeto Pena, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representative in the Joint Political and Military Commission, said in Luanda today that the USSR and Cuba should pay for damages caused during the 16-year-old war in Angola. Speaking during a UNITA meeting, Engineer Salupeto Pena said that the USSR and Cuba did not supply food aid and medicines to Angola, but military aid which served only to kill people and destroy villages.

Commenting on the separatist ideals espoused by Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave [FLEC] about Cabinda Province, the UNITA official said that the province is part and parcel of Angolan territory. He added: FLEC should give priority to dialogue instead of armed struggle, because the latter is not the best alternative. Elsewhere in his speech Salupeto Pena dealt with the current situation in Angola:

[Begin Pena recording] National reconciliation is a practical issue. We must make efforts to make reconciliation a reality. The Angolan peace accords include the establishment of democracy in our country. Like we have said in the past, we are not for a two-party system as claimed in certain sectors of the Angolan society. Such sectors go as far as claiming that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and UNITA are holding secret talks to, quote, flatten, other parties. That is not true. [end recording]

Official on UNITA Demand*MB0408195091 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Aug 91*

[Text] In Luanda today, Johnny Pinnock Eduardo, deputy foreign minister responsible for cooperation, reacted to statements made yesterday by Engineer Elias Salupeto Pena, UNITA delegate to the Joint Political and Military Commission. Speaking at a meeting in Luanda, Salupeto Pena said that the USSR and Cuba should pay damages caused during the 16-year war in Angola. The UNITA official said that both the USSR and Cuba did not supply food aid and medicines to Angola, but weapons and personnel to massacre the people, and destroy villages. In view of those statements, Johnny Pinnock Eduardo said:

[Begin recording] [Eduardo] Mr. Elias Salupeto Pena talks about the Angolan debt to the USSR and Cuba. [sentence as heard] According to him, those countries must pay like Germany should have paid for damages during World War II. I think it is criminal to distort the facts because Soviet and Cuban intervention in Angola occurred at the request of the country's legitimate government. Nobody has contested this government. Even UNITA, through the Lisbon accords, has recognized this

government, the head of state, and existing institutions. So, the USSR and Cuba came to Angola at the request of that government, and the Angolan state.

What about U.S. and South African intervention? At one stage South Africa even held a Council of Ministers session inside Angola. Who invited them? Which legal institution invited the South Africans?

It is a waste of time to try to convince the Angolan people that it was the Soviets and the Cubans who destroyed and killed in this country. This is being claimed in all corners of Angola. We believe that it is our duty as the government to react to such boasts. I am doing so because Angola's foreign debt is a matter that falls under the jurisdiction of the Angolan Government, notably the Foreign Affairs Ministry of which I am an official.

So, Mr. Elias Salupeto Pena should wait to be elected president of the Republic or for his movement to become the ruling party. He has nothing to lose if he waits. There is a time for everything. Right now, (we are the ones) who should negotiate that issue like we negotiated the Soviets and Cubans coming to Angola.

[Reporter] So, it is the state which is responsible for negotiating the debt instead of UNITA.

[Eduardo] Absolutely. UNITA recognizes the state. So, UNITA should keep quiet within the legal framework that has been accorded to it until it comes to power. UNITA has nothing to lose if it waits. That is, if it ever comes to power. Right now, we (know who) should pay for damages. It is the United States and South Africa which sided with an Angolan movement. At the right time we will (?indict) that movement for inviting South Africa and the United States to cause all this damage, not only material damage, but also the massacre of civilians. [end recording]

'Chronic Debt' Further Examined*MB0508054891 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0505 GMT 5 Aug 91*

[Text] Yesterday, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] John Pinnock Eduardo gave an interview to Angolan National Radio on the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] Government's chronic debt to the USSR and Cuba. Political observers in Jamba have said that Eduardo's statement was intended to cover up the [word indistinct] of the Amnesty Law. They added that Eduardo's arguments do not reflect scientific rigor and can only come from someone who forgot his [word indistinct] commitments and abandoned UNITA in a cowardly manner.

Yesterday, Mr. Eduardo was a [word indistinct] tool to [word indistinct] intellectual stupidity. Let it be noted that John Pinnock Eduardo should know that the three liberation movements were recognized as Angola's sole legitimate and legal organizations under the terms of the

Alvor Accords. The MPLA only took over thanks to the joint USSR-Cuban intervention, which prevented the holding of elections.

This unfortunate adventure cost the Angolan people lives and material as well as spiritual losses. Angola's first legitimate government will be elected in 1992 and UNITA will be in power. Those observers also note that the RPA Government's chronic debt arises from bad governance, corruption, incompetence, fraud, and other (?unlawful practices) by senior officials of the RPA Government. Those observers also say the Amnesty Law men have already embarrassed many people and should be a little bit wiser.

Delay in Implementation of Peace Process Viewed

*MB0208201291 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Aug 91*

[Station commentary]

[Text] At long last, there is peace in Angola. After 30 years of war, including 16 years of fratricidal dispute, Angola is at peace. It has been about three months since the white cuff of President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos' shirt, and the glittering of Jonas Savimbi's, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], golden bracelet, holding two golden pens, signed the Angolan peace accords.

Today, either in Luanda or in Jamba, in Huambo or in Benguela, it is possible for Angolans of both sides to coexist. It is possible to travel by land in practically every Angolan province. This state of affairs has led ordinary citizens to assume that everything is going according to plan. Actually, a number of politicians have even stated that the process is on schedule. An evaluation of the Angolan peace accords will, however, show that the situation is not as good as most people claim to be, and that the process is not unfolding according to plan. If not, let us look at the following aspects.

The accords state that by 15 July verification teams should have been established in prearranged areas, and thereafter report to the Joint Verification and Control Commission that they were operational. Afterward, the verification system was supposed to begin its operations. As far as we know, very little or next to nothing has been achieved in that regard.

The accords state that the UN verification system should have been completed by 30 June, and that troops would begin to move to assembly points by 1 July, completing this facet of the accord by 1 August. It's 2 August today and according to available information no soldier has moved to the assembly points. The sides involved in the process argue that the situation has been caused by logistical and technical factors—namely, the disarming of landmines on roads.

Moreover, airports, ports, and other areas are being controlled only by one of the sides. There are areas where

specific forces have established control posts and do not allow the movement of people, thereby delaying the fulfillment of the agreed timetables.

The CCPM [Joint Political and Military Commission], an organ that has been created to oversee the political implementation of the Angolan peace accords, has already held seven meetings, but it has not made any significant far-reaching decisions. Even the release of prisoners is preventing the normal functioning of the CCPM.

Many observers have raised serious doubts about compliance with the timetables. The population census, the definition of several phases preceding the elections—namely, the election campaign—will require time, and we do not believe that everything will be strictly adhered to. In view of the current pace, the elections scheduled for September 1992 appear to be threatened.

Official Denies Talks With Cabinda Separatists

*MB0208203491 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Aug 91*

[Text] ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] reports that Deputy Foreign Minister of Cooperation Johnny Eduardo Pincock has denied any possibility of the Angolan Government negotiating a cease-fire with the Front for the Liberation of the Cabinda Enclave, FLEC. ANGOP adds that Johnny Eduardo pointed out that People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the Angolan Army, and FLEC forces are not at war, an indispensable prerequisite for bringing about a cease-fire.

ANGOP quoted the Portuguese news agency LUSA as having reported that an Angolan commission has been established to hold exploratory talks with various FLEC factions in an attempt to negotiate a cease-fire for Cabinda in Portugal. The Angolan official said, however, that he is not aware of the status of the aforementioned commission, notably its instructions to meet FLEC because he is not a member of that commission. He stated that there is no substance in claims about cease-fire talks. Johnny Eduardo Pincock underlined that FLEC is planning to end its activities through dialogue, and that the commission will learn about FLEC's demands, and study the ways of reaching an agreement.

*** Defense Council Approves Various Documents**

*91AF1263E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in
Portuguese
26 Jun 91 p 1*

[Text] The Defense and Security Council [CDS] met yesterday morning and early afternoon under the leadership of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

At the meeting, the sixth ordinary session of the year, the new Information Ministry leader presented a detailed and current study on the state of the information sector, with proposals for its revitalization, both from the point

of view of the supply of technical material and improvement in the social conditions of its workers.

Another topic on the agenda for the session yesterday involved the Health Ministry's (Minsa) efforts to overcome the gap left by the Cuban doctors. To this end, a special medical assistance contract was approved between Minsa and the Soviet enterprise Soizzdravexporte, under which some 200 specialists of known capability in the different specialties of medicine could come to Angola. Also approved was an agreement between the Health Ministry and the Bulgarian enterprise Medexim. Under these two agreements, it is anticipated that the officials who will work in Angola will participate in training and updating Angolan officials.

In the construction materials sector, the CDS members approved the bylaws of the enterprise Uniceramica-UEE, and in the transport sector a project called Autovolvo was approved, having already received good references from the CDS Economic Committee.

In the Autovolvo project, participants will include Autosueco Ltd., Mota & Co., Vid-Volvo International Development, the technical assistance supplier for AutoSueco, Ltd., and Enacma, and the intention is to create a company of majority Angolan shareholders under the auspices of decree 23/88 of 20 August. With the acquisition of the exclusive right to the Volvo name in this country, the project will primarily involve after-sales technical assistance, maintenance and the repair of vehicles and boat and industrial motors of that company.

The Planning Ministry submitted for CDS consideration a new classification for state enterprises in the framework of business redimensioning, and Finance approved a proposed decree approving the bylaws of the National Lottery Company of Angola-UEE, and updating the certificate related to the concession of the company's gaming licenses, an activity that will fall under the auspices of executive decree no. 51/80.

The Defense and Security Council also analyzed the Labor Plan created by the African Economic Community [CEA] and recently signed by the Chiefs of State and Government who are members of the OUA [Organization of African Unity], having decided to approve it and submit it to the Peoples Assembly for reactivation.

Also recommended was the creation of a cabinet to permanently monitor the activities of the regional and subregional organizations and function under the auspices of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

According to the treaty creating the African Economic Community, its objective will be economic, social and cultural promotion and development, and integration of the African economies for the purpose of expanding economic self-sufficiency and facilitating endogenous and self-sustaining development. This treaty will come into effect 30 days after its ratification by two-thirds of the OUA member states.

Portuguese has been approved as one of the official OUA languages, since the previous summit that took place in Nigeria. As a result, the treaty creating the CEA was redrafted into a single document in Arabic, French, English and Portuguese. Until now, Portuguese had been merely a working language.

* Economic, Social Situation in Uije Described

91AF1263G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 27 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by David Filipe]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Calm Reigns in the City of Uije

Since the dismantling of a network of delinquents comprised of members of FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and young civilians, calm reigns in the city of Uije.

It is notable that very recently, in a community meeting presided over by Governor Jose Anibal Rocha, more than 32 delinquents were presented who had been involved in robberies, armed assaults, rapes of minors, and attacks on civilian vehicles on the Negage-Uije road.

"It has now been 20 days since the city has been calm, and there have been no anarchic shots fired. I can assure you that the situation is under control," said Acting Provincial Police Commander Inspector Miguel Vunge.

Of the criminals presented to the population, some had been sentenced to two and three years of prison, and the trials are continuing. During the month of April, the delinquents killed more than 11 people in the city of Uije alone.

"There are many firearms in the hands of the people. This situation is of significant concern to the Provincial Command, but we will take the necessary measures," said Inspector Vunge, emphasizing that the lack of vehicles has weakened the capabilities of the police.

Meanwhile, Uije Provincial Governor Jose Anibal Rocha met a few days ago in this city with workers from the industrial sector.

The meeting was dedicated to analysis of the situation in the sector and of its delegate, Julio Tungo, who has been suspended for more than a year, accused of having diverted wheat flour.

During the meeting, many officials opposed his reinstatement. Meanwhile, there are those who say that Delegate Julio Tungo did not divert any product.

"I must tell my comrades (and I speak as a union member) that we have found no proof of diversion involving the delegate. We have followed up on all available leads to inquire into the case," said UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola] First Secretary

Bernardo Armando da Silva, Member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party.

On that occasion, the industrial workers informed the governor of the many problems the sector faces, primarily the lack of raw materials, qualified personnel and vehicles.

Governor Rocha, concerned about the unhappy situation that many of the nation's sectors are experiencing here in Uije, stated that within the framework of the import plans formulated by the Planning Cabinet for this year, the industry sector will benefit from the greatest percentage of hard currency (dollars), with more than \$1 million, to rehabilitate at least a minimum of its vehicle fleet.

Because of the bottlenecks in the flour supplies in recent years, the governor said that from now on EPAN, the bakery company, would be responsible for supplying and transporting flour between Uije and Luanda, a decision loudly applauded by the leadership of that enterprise.

It is recalled that the supply and transport of flour between Uije and Luanda this year had been the responsibility of the firm SEMATEX, which was very little concerned with placing that product, indispensable to the people of the province.

The industrial sector in Uije Province (food and light industries) controls more than 17 production units, and lacks many materials.

The branch most seriously lacking in raw materials and which has even been suspended has been the food industry. Although this province is a wood producer, light industry has fallen into abandonment.

The equipment of certain production units is worn out and there are plans to replace some of it, according to agreements to be signed with foreign enterprises.

*** Luena's Recovery From War Destruction Examined**

91AF1263F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 23 Jun 91 p 3

[Article by Jesus Silva]

[Text] After more than a month of intense bombardment that shook the city of Luena, hundreds of people from that city still live in the shelters where they sought refuge.

The reason is that their homes have been destroyed by the missiles, and certain neighborhoods were sacked by some people after the war when they returned to the city.

Reporters from JA [JORNAL DE ANGOLA] and ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency] saw firsthand how difficult the conditions are for the citizens who, unlike others, regardless of sacrifice, have already returned to live in their houses, even without roofs in most cases, or with some walls knocked down.

According to Adjunct Provincial Governor for Organization, Community Services, and Production Benjamin Tchahinda, "repair of the infrastructure destroyed by the war is only possible in the long term because it requires enormous human and financial resources."

He assured us, however, that some things could be done in the short and medium terms, such as beginning the repair of some residential areas and supplying food goods, but he noted that these activities were dependent upon central government support.

Having been subjected to unprecedented destruction, Moxico Province in general and its capital city of Luena in particular, require special and practical attention.

Thus for immediate action, according to the adjunct provincial governor, a plan was formulated for the health sector, involving the intervention of teams with personnel qualified in various specialties, in groups of no less than 30 members.

The construction of field hospitals would also be carried out in this sector, with support from the International Red Cross and other nongovernmental organizations as well as a campaign to totally disinfect the city, outlying neighborhoods and areas in a radius of 100 km or more, since some unburied or badly buried cadavers were discovered in an advanced state of decomposition.

Vaccination of the population against various types of disease that could arise in the current situation, and the proclamation, if necessary, of a state of emergency under specific circumstances and in certain areas, as well as the acquisition of four ambulances, three cars, two 12-18 ton trucks, and two subcompact vehicles for all medical assistance and medicine supply activities are other urgently needed tasks.

In terms of the social sector, specialized teams in the areas of nutrition, infant care, blood collection and storage, health promotion, etc., are said to be needed in the province, as well as the transfer of all orphans and unprotected children to other infant centers with better conditions.

As he explained, the field hospitals are necessary because the provincial hospital (the only existing hospital with the capacity for in-patient care), was partially destroyed, as was the only home, controlled by the Secretary of State for Social Affairs, able to shelter the 90 war orphans, and thus it is also necessary to transfer the latter to homes in other provinces.

Lack of Stocks Affects Supplies

Benjamin Tchahinda emphasized that the fact that the province has never had stocks of food and industrial products has hampered the provision of supplies to the population. Since the war, people have received only one supply of rice, oil, beans, salt, soap and some frozen goods (chickens), in a quantity equal to five kg per family.

He stated, however, that a total of 114,900 kg of diverse food products, including rice, beans, sugar, etc., arrived last weekend in Luena from Lunda-Sul Province.

These products had been stored for some months in that province, due to mines on the roads linking the two provinces and water supply pipes, the reestablishment of the water treatment system, and the supply of fuels and lubricants. [paragraph as published]

School Year Extended Due To War

This sector was one of the most severely affected by the war, a fact resulting in the suspension of classes for approximately 60 days. This fact moved the education authorities in Luena, together with the Ministry in Luanda, to extend the 90/91 school year to compensate for the lost school days.

In fact, according to INE (Normal Educational Institute) English Teacher Jose Mambo Lelo, since the war the school term in that city has been scheduled from 10 June to 10 August to finish the interrupted courses, and from 10 August to 30 August to hold exams.

The teachers and students in the city of Luena are awaiting the arrival of books and notebooks, indispensable teaching materials for them to carry out their activities, and which can currently only be found on the black markets at speculative prices. Updating of the programs is another question of concern to the group of teachers in the city's schools, said Jose Lelo.

Another factor contributing to demoralization of the province's education cadres is the delayed salaries of the teachers, who have found it hard to maintain their homes given that in Luena few items are displayed in the store windows of the commercial district, forcing the people to resort to the black markets.

After the War, a Return to Normal

After 45 days of constant punishment, the inhabitants of the city of Luena returned to normal activity in the various sectors of the province's socio-economic life, a symbol of the end of hostilities, contributing determinedly to the new horizon of this great country's harmonious development.

The signing of the peace agreements in Lisbon between Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Jonas Malheiro Savimbi have opened up excellent prospects throughout the national territory, where the people's hopes are now being expressed for the first time in many years.

The city of Luena was one of the last and most heavily punished in the theater of war. Given its geographic location, members of the Verification Committee are now based there, comprised of elements from UNAVEM [UN Angolan Verification Mission], FAPLA [Popular Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola].

The efforts to remove the mines in the eastern front region are progressing at a good pace, with 102 mines having been deactivated since the end of the war, among them anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, and ten concentrated charges on the Luena-Saurimo-Kamanongue-Lueneji-Leua roads.

The province needs domestic and international assistance, to overcome the difficulties that have arisen from the effects of the war.

*** Displaced Persons Reportedly Returning Home**

91AF1263A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] Hundreds of people are leaving the cities of Benguela and Lobito every day and returning to their areas of origin, which they had abandoned because of the war.

"We are using smugglers to return to our villages," a citizen told ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency], who with his small bundle of clothing and other belongings waited at the Benguela border for a ride to one of the towns (Ganda).

The displaced persons' return to the interior of the provinces is linked to the beginning of the next growing season.

"We want to go prepare the land for planting," said Joao Ximunda, who says he had abandoned the community of Capupa (Cubal) in 1987.

An identical movement of people from the urban centers to the rural farming areas is also occurring in the interior towns, where people want to return to their communes, towns and villages.

The signing of the peace agreements last 31 May between the Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], as well as the removal of mines from the main roads, now permits people and goods to circulate freely on the primary roads between Benguela and Lobito and the province's interior, as well as on those of Huambo and Bie.

In addition, the stationing of FAPLA [Peoples Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] troops in Benguela Province began on 1 July, according to ANGOP, citing a reliable source.

According to this source, FAPLA troops will remain stationed in the outskirts of the city of Lobito, while FALA will concentrate in the Chiquele area, south of the town of Baia Farta.

The other area established for basing UNITA troops in Benguela Province is Banja, east of the commune of Canjala.

FALA Colonel Jose Bule told local reporters that the most important thing is the degree of concentration,

since "at the appropriate time we will report the exact location of our troops' bases in the northern part of the province."

At this time, the Benguela Military Zone Command, which was headquartered in the city of Benguela, has been transferred to the town of Lobito, and FAPLA troop movements have diminished considerably.

* World Bank To Finance Luanda Projects

91AF1263D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 91 p 2

[Text] Luanda Adjunct Governor for Technical Issues Sita Jose returned Friday to this city after having paid a working visit to Washington and Lisbon.

According to a document to which JORNAL DE ANGOLA was privy, the objective of his visit to the American capital centered around negotiations with the World Bank and analysis of the loan conditions for the International Development Association (IDA) funds for the six components of the IRA [expansion not given] Project, in which Luanda is involved.

Also discussed was the study of infrastructure rehabilitation and the utilization of some components of the Luanda port and railroad, the city's basic health systems, and the study to formulate the "Master Plan for Land Occupation and Improvement of the Poor Neighborhoods," as a pilot program.

As a result of the negotiations, according to the document, the World Bank, in agreement with the Angolan Government, will make the credit available through the IDA fund.

The loan components involving the Luanda Provincial Government could amount to some \$10 million. "The aforementioned studies could begin next May," the document stated.

In Lisbon, Sita Jose attempted to gauge the support of some professional institutions, particularly the local Chamber of Commerce, for technical cooperation with the Provincial Government, with the support of City of Lisbon Foundation Administrative Council President Krus Abecassis, in the framework of a study of Luanda's urban conditions and the development of relations and exchanges between the Portuguese capital and the capital cities of the Portuguese-speaking countries.

The Vice Governor for Technical Issues also contacted authorities of the Administrative Councils of the Lisbon Urbanization Public Enterprise (EPUL).

The meetings with the president of the "City of Lisbon" Foundation Administrative Council and EPUL centered on the Business Forum Project for Portuguese-Speaking Areas, and the scholarship program.

The former, the document emphasizes, aims at establishing associations of companies (with voluntary membership) from all the Portuguese-speaking countries, grouping them in sectors of activity so as to bring to fruition basic works that, if not carried out with greater urgency, could hamper the development process.

It is important to note that heading up the IRA Project delegation was Ministry of Coordination and Planning National Director for Investment and Construction Ana Dias. The group also included individuals associated with the Ministry of Transport and Communications, Railroads, and the National Road Institute of Angola (INEA).

* UNHCR: 234,000 Refugees Live in Zaire

91AF1263B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 22 Jun 91 p 1

[Text] United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) Regional Delegate for Central Africa Abdou Rouf Issaka reported Thursday in Kinshasa that Zaire is currently sheltering 234,000 Angolan refugees.

That individual, speaking on the occasion of International Refugee Day, commemorated last Thursday, added that 200,000 of these Angolans live in the Zairan province of Lower Zaire, which borders the Angolan provinces of Cabinda, Zaire and Uije.

The rest are located in Shaba Province (in the southeastern section of the country), added Issaka, who also said that his organization is at this time engaged in the preparatory phase of the repatriation process for those refugees wishing to return to their country.

He also emphasized that peace and the removal of mines along the border are necessary for the repatriation's success, adding that a third of the refugees do not need assistance from the HCR to return to Angola.

Comoros

*Officials' Report President Djohar Deposition

AB0308145591 Paris AFP in English 1406 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Excerpt] Moroni, Aug 3 (AFP)—The Comoros Supreme Court sacked the president of the Indian Ocean island archipelago, Said Mohamed Djohar, on Saturday [3 August] and appointed court president Ibrahim Ahmed Halidi as acting head of state. The government protested the decision as "illegal" while it was welcomed by opposition leaders.

Information Minister Adamou Mohamed said that under the Constitution, the president must be unable to carry on for health reasons or not [be] carrying out his duties for the court to impeach him.

Officials said the court pronounced the "incapacity" of President Djohar, saying that one of the country's three

islands was "in a state of secession," that the president was guilty of "serious negligence," and that he was mentally impaired. The ruling said that Djohar "is no longer capable of continuing his mission." Under the Constitution the court president takes over as acting head of state.

An opposition front was set up recently on the island of Moheli by various political groups, including the ruling party, calling for a fairer shareout of government jobs. The other two islands are Grande Comoro, where the capital is located, and Anjouan.

Opposition leader Abbas Youssouf described the Supreme Court decision as "wise" and offered his support for the interim president. [passage omitted]

Government Denies Djohar Deposed

MB0308190291 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1845 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] The Government of the Comoros has denied that President Mohamed Said Djohar has been deposed by the Supreme Court in that country. The Comoran information minister told the REUTERS News Agency that Mr. Djohar was still in office.

It was reported earlier that the Supreme Court president, Mr. Ebrahim Ahmed Halidi, had deposed President Djohar because he could no longer carry out his duties properly, as a result of ill health. The information minister said Mr. Djohar would address a news conference later. The minister said the coup attempt had been carried out by the Supreme Court and disgruntled opposition members. The Department of Foreign Affairs says South Africans holidaying in the Comoros will be evacuated if the situation worsens.

Radio Notes Reaction

LD0308181791 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Excerpts] The overthrow of Comoran President Said Mohamed Djohar has been announced by Ibrahim Ahmed Halidi, president of the Supreme Court of Comoros. The latter is reported to have proclaimed himself head of state. The reason advanced by the president of the Supreme Court to succeed Djohar, who is on a visit elsewhere in Comoros, is that President Djohar made serious mistakes, thus endangering the country. The Djohar government describes the action by the Supreme Court president as illegal. We now go to Abu Baker Ndjagama for more details. Abu Baker Ndjagama, does the president of the Supreme Court enjoy popular support?

[Ndjagama] The Supreme Court president does not enjoy popular support in the political scene. He is an

honorary personality. The interesting thing in this morning's affair is that it is the first time that the Supreme Court has intervened to state the illegality of a president of the Republic.

[Studio] What do they mean by having evidence about Djohar's lack of lucidity and serious mistakes?

[Ndjagama] In my opinion, the element that motivated the Supreme Court decision is to [word indistinct] the position of the president in relation to the Moheli crisis. The communique they published this morning says that the president reportedly declared that he was not concerned about the situation.

[Studio] Could you quickly remind us what this problem in Moheli is?

[Ndjagama] The Moheli problem surfaced at the round-table on constitutional reforms. The Mohelians took the opportunity in these circumstances to propose a certain number of demands. Briefly, it is summed up by two points: They would like a greater federation and the equal partition of federal political and economic posts among the three islands.

[Studio] Djohar apparently gave in to these demands?

[Ndjagama] As far as I know, until now he has not given any answer to these demands.

[Studio] Does Djohar have any means to resist a coup by the Supreme Court president, who is reported to be very close to the opposition?

[Ndjagama] The Supreme Court president's closeness to the opposition is relative. Concerning the means of the president, one cannot assess them for the moment. What I know is that many observers here in Moroni think that the opposition could make people take to the streets. The decision has not been made, but it is possible that the observers have advanced. It should be said that the example of neighboring Madagascar has had an effect on many politicians here in Moroni.

[Studio] As we already told you, the Comoran Government is still behind Mohamed Djohar. It contests what it describes as a unilateral decision by the Supreme Court president. Reporter Monique Masse contacted Comoran Information Minister Mohamed Adamou in Moroni:

[Begin recording] [Adamou] Mr. Hassane Mohamed Halidi, the son of the Supreme Court president, is no longer in the Movement for Democracy and Progress [MDP]. The latter was a candidate for the Presidency during the presidential elections of 1990. He and the other seven candidates lost to President Djohar. Apparently he did not accept his failure. By this procedure, Hassane and his father are attempting subversion.

[Masse] Is this a coup attempt against President Djohar?

[Adamou] Exactly. We respond by saying that the article mentioned in relation to the interim president requires

two conditions: The first is that there be an effective vacancy, which means death or voluntary resignation by the president. The second is that there be a permanent impediment, which presupposes disappearance or a state of health involving complete deficiency or irreversibility. In both cases, Article 22 of the Constitution has no ambiguity. The court cannot refer the case to itself. It can give its judgement only after it has been asked by the government to do so, which is not the case. [end recording]

[Studio] The Comoran opposition supports the Supreme Court president. In fact, the communique of the Supreme Court president was broadcast on the banned radio of the MDP, which belongs to the Comoran opposition union. MDP leader Abbas Djoussouf states the support of the opposition for the decision of the Supreme court president:

[Begin recording] [Djoussouf] The opposition parties have published a communique of support addressed to the Supreme Court. The opposition parties, the union of the opposition, consider as wise the decision of the Supreme Court, which take note of the impeachment of the president. They praise the legitimate process launched by the Supreme Court to safeguard national unity, territorial integrity, and civilian peace, and give their firm support to the interim president. [passage omitted]

[Masse] What exactly does the opposition intend to do?

[Djoussouf] We demonstrate and we wait for the decision to be made by the Armed Forces officials. [end recording]

[Studio] French Colonel Leonard, who is responsible for security at the Comoran Presidency, went to the square in Moroni and announced in a statement that the procedure for overthrowing president Djohar was illegal.

Djohar on Failed Coup d'Etat

LD0308222891 Paris Radio France International
in French 1830 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Report on interview with President Said Mohammed Djohar by Alain Grumberg on 3 August; place not given]

[Text] The deposition of the Comoros head of state by the Supreme Court President has failed. In a communique issued this morning, Ahmed Halidi announced that he was succeeding Mohamed Djohar because the latter had committed grave mistakes endangering the country. The Comoros Government and Comoros allies, among them France, described the decision as illegal. Mohamed Djohar who was visiting the island of Anjouan returned to Moroni. Alain Grumberg has just managed to speak to him. First he asked him what drove the Supreme Court president to announce his deposition.

[Begin recording] [Djohar] The question must be asked of the Supreme Court president. I do not know why.

[Grumberg] Was their decision legal?

[Djohar] I consider their declaration illegal.

[Grumberg] But who are the people behind this attempt? Were there any people behind it, or was it a political decision?

[Djohar] Well, I do not know really what drove them to do it. I only know that they signed a declaration. They handed it out in the streets, but nobody took it seriously. They had a pirate radio station that aired the same declaration but nobody takes seriously so the situation is calm. We have the situation in hand.

[Grumberg] It can be said that the Supreme Court coup was motivated by political decisions. Did your opposition want to see you leave in a constitutional manner?

[Djohar] Yes, they say so. They pretend that I am not able to fulfill the president's duties, so I believe that they appointed themselves as judges to dismiss us instead of going through the legal channel. Our constitution does not provide for this. It is well explained in the Comoros Constitution that one calls on the Supreme Court as the last resort, but I do not know if they [words indistinct]

[Grumberg] Mr. President, will you initiate judicial proceedings? Will the people responsible, the various members, the seven Supreme Court members be arrested or prosecuted?

[Djohar] This is a democracy. We do not want to do things illegally. I am not a president-dictator. I go my way, democratically, respecting existing institutions. I do not know, but in any case I believe that they will be asked some questions, in particular the signatory, the court president, because in this case there is a list of people, some of whom were not even present—they were in Anjouan with me—but the names of these people were written. This is not normal. The legal path was not followed as provided for in the Constitution. I do not know; these are people who decided to take my place, and that is all. [end recording]

Djohar Urges Calm

MB0408052891 Johannesburg SABA in English
2216 GMT 3 Aug 91

[Text] Pretoria August 3 SABA—South Africa would be willing to bring opposing groups together in an effort to end the political unrest in the Comoros, the foreign minister Pik Botha said late on Saturday night. In a statement telephoned to SABA he said South African businessmen in the Comoros did not seem to be in any immediate danger following a coup attempt staged by Supreme Court President Ibrahim Ahmed Halidi and members of a disgruntled opposition party, who used an outlawed radio station, Radio Tropiques, early on Saturday to say President Said Mohamed Djohar was no longer in power. President Djohar later told the country on Saturday he was still in control.

Mr Botha said South Africa had taken note of the events in the Comoros and would not interfere. But, he added, South Africa "would be willing to bring the opposing groups together if it is asked to do so".

"All indications are that South African citizens in business in the Comoros are not in any danger," Mr Botha said.

President Djohar, in a radio address to citizens of the Indian Ocean republic, told them to stay calm and said those responsible for trying to oust him would be brought to justice. Information Minister Mohamed Adamo quoted Djohar as saying in his late evening address that members of the Supreme Court, who tried to use a clause in the constitution to evict him, had badly misunderstood the constitution.

The Comoros, an archipelago lying between the island of Madagascar and the Mozambique coast, has seen a series of unstable governments since independence from France in 1975. Its impoverished population of 400,000, descended from Arabs and black Africans, relies on foreign aid to survive.

Mr Djohar, 71, a former president of the Supreme Court, assumed interim power after former President Ahmed Abdallah was assassinated in November 1989. He won a presidential election four months later.

President Djohar was absent from the capital Moroni at the time of the announcement that he had been deposed, visiting Anjouan, another island in the Comoros Archipelago. State radio said earlier on Saturday evening that the president returned to Moroni at about noon and held a special cabinet meeting which condemned the "anti-constitutional" move by the Supreme Court.

Mr Adamo also said Mr Djohar met a representative of the French Embassy who had assured him of France's support. France played a key role in crushing an attempt by white mercenaries to take over the islands two years ago.

He added that people in villages around the islands were preparing to hold demonstrations, probably on Monday, in solidarity with Mr Djohar.

In the pirate radio broadcast, Mr Djohar was accused of lacking lucidity and negligently permitting Moheli, another island in the archipelago, to be in a state of virtual secession.

Halidi Reportedly Arrested

AB0408160591 Paris AFP in French 1520 GMT
4 Aug 91

[Text] Moroni, 4 Aug (AFP)—Ibrahim Halidi, the president of Comoran Supreme Court, was put under house arrest this afternoon, it was learned in Moroni where Mohamed Djohar, the president of the Republic, announced the failure of a coup attempt. Yesterday, the

Supreme Court announced the "impairment" of President Djohar and decided to remove him by accusing him of "serious negligences."

Police Fire on Djohar Supporters

AB0508100491 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT
5 Aug 91

[Text] Moroni, Aug 5 (AFP)—Security forces in the Comoros opened fired Monday on a crowd demonstrating in support of President Said Mohamed Djohar whose impeachment for reasons of "incapacity" was pronounced by the Supreme Court on Saturday. The trouble reported by witnesses at Mutsamudu on Anjouan, the second largest island in the archipelago, came after the President of the Supreme Court Ibrahim Ahmed Halidi was put under house arrest on Sunday. Halidi had been named to replace Djohar as acting president under the constitution. Three other court officials have also been detained.

President Djohar is currently attempting to mobilise his supporters but in Moroni several parties in the ruling coalition have refused to cooperate. Djohar said Sunday that the "coup d'etat" organised against him had failed "with the help of God and the loyalty of military leaders and all their troops".

Informed sources said the Supreme Court maintained its impeachment order and said it had "evidence proving that (the head of state) had demonstrated a certain lack of lucidity in his conduct of the affairs of state." A member of the Supreme Court, who asked not to be named, accused France of helping Djohar defy impeachment "because it is a French colonel who commands the Comorian army."

Lesotho

Ex-Ruler Lekhanya Placed Under House Arrest

MB0208195291 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1600 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] The former chairman of the Lesotho Military Council, Major General Metsing Lekhanya, has been placed under house arrest following allegations that he was plotting to return to power. He was served with a government order barring him from leaving his home on the outskirts of Maseru. This order revokes the one served on him last month which restricted him from travelling beyond 80 kilometers from his home.

Mozambique

* Technicians Explain Chindjinguiri Project

91AF2180A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
27, 28 Jun 91

[Report on collective interview with Chindjinguiri officials and technicians by various reporters on 27 June; place not given]

[27 Jun p 3]

[Text] The pressure from the population seeking areas for cultivation within the sphere of influence of the Chindjinguiri project in Homoine is slowly leading to soil impoverishment and erosion. These are problems requiring more consistent state intervention, so as to protect that project, one of the most important under way in Inhambane Province. During the collective interview held by reporters this morning with officials and technicians serving in Chindjinguiri, they discussed, in addition to this issue, the problem of the transfer of technology, one of the components called for in the project.

To a reporter's question, technician Alvaro Guimaraes replied:

"The major problem is that of over-population in Homoine, on the one hand, and the lack of land and water resources to provide food for its entire population, on the other.

"When we talk about the over-population burden in a particular area, it may be quantified in terms of numbers. But let's discuss simpler matters.

"What is occurring in Homoine is that, despite the efforts being expended both to intensify agriculture, through the use of irrigation, and to open up new areas for cultivation, it so happens that the areas continue to be insufficient to enable the population to engage in sufficient farming for its subsistence.

"Then what happens? There is disobedience. Today in Homoine there are areas with acute symptoms of erosion; there are soils that are slowly becoming impoverished. And the most important and perhaps most significant thing is the deterioration to which the rivers and streams in the area are being subjected.

"Therefore, for lack of land, and lack of control by the authorized institutions, some elements of the Homoine population are digging garden plots in steep areas or on river banks.

"As you know, the Homoine area is extremely sandy, and agriculture carried out in steep sections means that, if it rains, the arable layer of soil is removed, and the terrain that had previously been cultivated becomes barren.

"And you are also aware that farming on the banks of rivers means that, in case of floods or rain, the soil and the materials on the banks enter the river, and can cause its silting. Consequently, the amount of water available for agriculture is reduced. In other words, the river begins having less water, or runs the risk of disappearing over the long term.

"Although it is true that, besides the areas that I mentioned, there is still a potential of approximately 1,400 hectares of marshes, we believe that, before long, all

these areas will be occupied and there will still be many people without land to cultivate.

"This is because the areas that I mentioned will not be able to support over 1,800-2,000 families. And we know that the current population of Homoine exceeds 27,000 inhabitants, hence, there are approximately 10,000 families.

"Therefore, less than half of what was required is available to enable those families to engage in profitable farming."

More Monitoring Necessary

[NOTICIAS] But is the project taking any action to make it possible to correct the state of soil impoverishment and river silting that you mentioned?

[Antonio Guerra] We in the project have been taking action of a technical nature to minimize the effects of the over-population in Homoine. In addition, we are adopting certain measures aimed at protecting the shores of rivers, ditches and streams. Notices have been posted in the entire area of the project's influence, which inform the population on the limits within which they may till the soil.

But the control and monitoring of these regulations comes under the authority of the District Directorate of Agriculture in Homoine, as a state agency, and hence under the state. These are areas protected by the state, which must monitor them so as to ensure that they will not deteriorate. And the problem in Homoine is becoming serious.

If a stream runs dry now, we have to wait at least about 40 years for it to accumulate water. We have made tremendous efforts, and have already contacted the District Directorate of Agriculture and other agencies on the provincial level, calling attention to this matter. And yet today the problem still continues. But we in the project have the authority conferred on us, and we are already taking action and giving notice, even in writing, to all the agencies involved.

[NOTICIAS] If measures are not adopted to protect the water resources, what could happen within a relatively short period of time?

[Baiane Zimbano] Over the short term, what could happen precisely is that the marshes will disappear, just as the irrigation by sprinkling which depends on water from the river will disappear.

If those small streams and the Nhanombe River itself are not protected in time, this entire system that has been installed will have no alternative other than to shut down; because there will not be any water for irrigating the crops.

The irrigation installed in Nhanombe Valley is considerable, because it totals nearly 5,000 cubic meters of

water per hour, at the peak time, for a maximum capacity of 7,000 cubic meters per hour.

If no emergency measures are adopted, this small margin left to us will disappear, and we will begin having a water crisis.

Transfer of Technology

[NOTICIAS] Surely, within the context of the project, the technological component, that is, the transfer of technology to the community, must have been considered. What is being done at Homoine in this respect?

[Alvaro Guimaraes] The question is pertinent, and may perhaps bring up new questions and new issues. As is already public knowledge, we have another two years to complete this project, at the conclusion of which the state will have to undertake the selling at auction, privatization, or integration into state agencies of the group of systems established by the project.

As for the transfer of technology, we must make a distinction between dry agriculture and irrigated agriculture. In irrigated agriculture, which is more troublesome, if the transfer of technology process does not occur within the specified time periods, what will happen is that, when the financing ends, there will be no possibility of continuing to support irrigated agriculture in Homoine from the standpoint of technical assistance and supplying input.

If this happens, there are only two hypotheses: The first is to arrange for a new project; and the second, perhaps the most drastic, is to close down everything. This is obvious.

Now in terms of processes involving the transfer of technology, this is controversial, dividing the theoreticians from the politicians. Not everyone is in agreement on this issue.

Insofar as Homoine is concerned, based on our experience, the technological package proposed for irrigated agriculture is accessible to what we call entrepreneur/farmers.

As we said at the outset, we have 240 hectares, on which there are between 180 and 200 farmers. I think that entrepreneur/farmers exist, and we have concrete evidence of this in the group of units that we established along the Nhanombe River. The fact is that some units operate relatively well; others operate well; and still others operate very badly.

In our view, based on the experience of the past four years, the problem does not lie in the transfer of technology to the peasants. In my opinion, the problem lies in the process of assigning irrigated land, because not all the farmers in Homoine have the capacity to use irrigated agriculture.

Unfortunately, there is a tendency among us to regard all peasants and farms as being alike, which is untrue. Just

as there are good and bad workers in other occupations, in agriculture too there are good and bad farmers. So the question is how we should grant the benefits of irrigated land.

This is where the problems start. Unfortunately, the country does not have legislation making it possible to implement these grants easily. For this reason, outside interference in agriculture occurs in that process.

To be more precise, you know that, nowadays, it is customary to consider farming a means of earning money, or raising the family income.

This rather common notion makes it possible, when agricultural improvements are made, for individuals who are not farmers to apply for the use of those improvements. Obviously, based on the terms of the law on land use, every Mozambican citizen is entitled to this land and to the use of the irrigated improvements.

But when those improvements are scarce and, most particularly, are very expensive, as in the case of irrigation by sprinkling, they must be used rationally. And there are theoretical processes for determining who may or may not use those improvements. Unfortunately, in the case of Homoine, the process of granting irrigated land has been occurring amid a difficult situation: lack of land for all applicants.

Without any distinctions, there have obviously been instances wherein the one with access to land has not been an entrepreneur/farmer, but rather a government employee or someone connected with the community who has managed to use influence to enter the irrigated area.

And the actual result has been this: We have cases of agricultural operations granted to an individual that are transferred from one person to another in 8, 10, or 15 days, because people have come with orders to occupy the irrigated land. They are not confronted with the reality until they are on the site. Some, the more honest ones, leave, but others remain there, and it is with those who remain that we are currently having problems.

Therefore, to summarize, based on our experience, it is quite possible to find in the community entrepreneur/farmers who could occupy that land and use it properly, according to the technical standards established for its development. As for the claim that the problem lies in the way in which people are led to irrigated land, it is not up to us to answer that question. It is up to us to say whether something is good or not. And this has happened at least a couple of times since we have been working in Homoine.

[28 Jun p 3]

[Text] The coordinator of the Chindjinguiri irrigation project, agronomical technician Alvaro Guimaraes, considered the prices charged by that institution for rendering agrarian services to be "low." In response to a

question that is often asked us by peasants, Alvaro Guimaraes explained that the farms in Chindjinguiri are still being subsidized by the state. That agronomist stressed: "To give some specific examples, a farm in Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, or Quelimane currently costs 45,000 meticals per hectare, and in Chindjinguiri it does not even cost half that price; in other words, the price is 22,000 meticals." He denied reports from some peasants claiming that "the Chindjinguiri project is not meeting the agro-technical schedules."

Regarding the controversial question of prices charged for the provision of agro-technical services, Alvaro Guimaraes remarked:

"As for the prices that we charge for the services that we provide, this question has been the topic of periodic arguments, especially when we are making a price adjustment.

"Some are called adjustments, and others are called increases; but we prefer to call them adjustments. And why?"

"It should be made clear that the prices that we use are still subsidized prices. To give some specific examples, a farm in Maputo, Gaza, Sofala, or Quelimane currently costs 45 contos per hectare, and ours cost 22 contos; hence, a little less than half. Our water costs per cubic meter are extremely high, and we are charging 40 meticals per cubic foot of water for corn, and 95 for garden produce.

"And the 40 meticals do not even cover 40 percent of the real costs of pumping water. So I think that this problem has resulted, on the one hand, from a lack of explanation, and, on the other, from habits that people have developed throughout the years, which we call a charity mentality.

"People have become used to receiving everything free, without bills being sent to anyone. And, in fact, we were doing that in 1987. In view of the emergency situation occurring in Homoine, we distributed water free of charge, and did the plowing free. But as production became organized, based on the data that we had, we have been measuring the farmers' productivity; and, based on that productivity, we have been adjusting prices, which are also unreal.

"Furthermore, people must begin attaching value to the services provided to them; and one of the ways of valuing those services is the payment of part of the cost of the services.

"As for unpaid services, we can say that the project has nearly 68,000 contos in credits. The irrigation of Chindjinguiri during the last season alone left us with approximately 18,900 contos owed to us."

Government Employees Not Paying

[Engineer Guerras] Also in connection with prices, as you all know there is no bank in Homoine, and we have been operating somewhat as a bank, obviously without

charging interest on the money that we lend. We give credit, that is, after the peasants have harvested their products they have a period in which they leave the products to dry. They sell and obtain income for paying some of the debts that they owe the project for the rendering of services.

The only problem that we have, a serious one, is in the irrigation of Chindjinguiri and in Antigos Combatentes. In the Chindjinguiri irrigation project most of the occupants, about 80 percent, are not farmers. They are government employees or workers, and they are usually the ones who are late in their payments, or even fail to pay.

In Antigos Combatentes, it is an old story known to everyone. They are also late in paying their bills.

[Joao Jose Mariano] Turning to the subject of prices, they are not high. They are dictated on a political basis, and are very low in comparison with those charged in other parts of the country. But where does the other side of the problem lie?

The peasant produces, and when he produces he has that old notion of charity, and not an economic notion. The consideration of fulfilling his social needs comes first.

For example, when he produces 3 tons of corn, he does not think that, with the 3 tons, he should pay for the services rendered. No, when he arrives home he has to give that corn to his father-in-law, to his brother in Maputo, and to another brother in Beira. It is the problem of the extended family among our population, wherein the head of the family is in most cases the only one with a means of subsistence.

[Alvaro Guimaraes] This problem of payments is not widespread; it only occurs in the large-scale irrigation in Homoine, and is reflected in the entire system. Mechanisms for solving the problem exist, since people are required to pay according to contracts; and I believe that we are implementing this. During the last season, we closed the Chindjinguiri irrigation project for restructuring, and we will be reopening it during the next campaign.

In bringing up this problem, we are not complaining of the fact that people do not pay; we are trying to debate an issue that is relatively simple, but complex.

First, the irrigating farmers are used to having debts to be paid to the state, and being benefited by those debts, over the short term; because they will enable them to apply for titles to the land. Therefore, they may become owners of land that is irrigated.

The second point, which is perhaps more delicate, is that people must become used to living in accordance with their real capacities. Hence, as my colleague noted when he mentioned the matter of the extended family, we have to do some accounting: To pay the costs of a hectare of irrigated land a ton has to be sold, but he has two. So he distributes one and sells the other, so as to be able to pay the bills.

This issue is quite pertinent, because the tendency, not only on the part of the government but also on the Italian side, is to say: "Yes, sir, we give money, but things must operate, they must be economically practicable."

If we continue in this way, we will be making an activity that has had a certain impact and even beneficial effects in general, impracticable. So, the charity mentality must end. People must become used to the idea that have to stop crying and work to accrue income that will enable them to support themselves and, possibly, help more distant relatives.

What we cannot continue to do is subsidize this type of thing. It becomes rather difficult to explain this when we have to defend our income in Maputo.

Unfortunately, when this issue is brought up everyone agrees that we are wrong, that is, the targeted group, the local authorities. When mention is made of the necessity for paying, we are wrong.

But people should understand that the money is not ours, that we receive instructions from the state on the manner in which this money must be spent. And if people do not agree with the way in which we manage the money, there are institutional mechanisms that can solve the problem. They cannot demand that we, on the local level, we who are executors, change the instructions given to us by the government for the management of the financial facilities placed at our disposal.

During the interview, government employees and technicians assigned to the Chindjinguiri project denied the claims of some peasants to the effect that "the Chindjinguiri project has not met the agro-technical schedules."

"It is a lie. The fact is that some peasants, particularly from the dry zone, have been requesting technical assistance, and we have advised them on the best time for planting certain crops."

They continued: "For example, during the last campaign we had in certain areas, specifically, Marrangue and the family sector of Antigos Combatentes, garden plots that yielded 200 kg of corn per hectare, because they insisted on cultivating that grain out of season."

Zambia

National Assembly Repeals 1973 Constitution

MB0208182291 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] Zambia today made progress in its transition to a multiparty state when parliament passed the Constitution Act repealing the 1973 Constitution. The Constitution Bill, which will [words indistinct] the Third Republic, was given unanimous support when the House voted at its third reading. One third and nine members voted for the bill, and none went against it. The House had meanwhile made eight amendments to the bill and committee [words indistinct] in which the constitutional court was dropped, and the chamber of representatives was deferred. Presidential power to declare martial law was removed, and the number of nominated members of parliament was increased from five to eight.

Official Notes Kaunda Sole Presidential Candidate

MB0408190691 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 91

[Text] Member of the Central Committee for Lusaka Province, Comrade Bautis Kapulu, has said today that the 26th UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council Resolution declaring President Kaunda as the sole presidential party candidate was still valid and binding on the party. Comrade Kapulu said as far as he knew, the resolution of September 1990 National Council held in Lusaka has not been revoked by any party organ, and that he expected Lusaka Province delegates to the National Council and party congress to bind by this decision and vote for President Kaunda. It was in this light that he has appealed to delegates from his province when he met them in Lusaka last Friday [2 August] to vote for Dr. Kaunda during the election for the party presidency, and the party congress later this week.

The MCC [member of the Central Committee] was reacting to accusations by UNIP presidential aspirant Comrade Enoch Kavindele who is quoted by the press to have claimed that Comrade Kapulu had threatened Comrade Kavindele's supporters with evictions from their houses and dismissal from party posts if they did not vote for President Kaunda. He explained that all he did was to issue his guidelines to the delegates which included adoption of the UNIP new constitution to reelect President Kaunda, and maintain discipline during the party meeting. Comrade Kapulu described Comrade Kavindele's accusations as fabrication from a man who is suffering from election fever.

Ivory Coast

Unusual Troop Movements Reported in Abidjan

AB0208192791 Paris AFP in French 1826 GMT
2 Aug 91

[Text] Abidjan, 2 Aug (AFP)—Two Ivorian soldiers were wounded this afternoon in Abidjan by gunshots, according to witnesses and informed sources, and unusual movements of soldiers' trucks were noted. The gunshots were fired early this afternoon at a soldiers' truck near the police college, according to witnesses, and two soldiers were wounded.

Access roads to the Presidency, in the central part of the town, and areas around the residence of the President Felix Houphouet-Boigny were blocked by members of the presidential guard, it was noted. It was not known whether these measures were directly connected to the movements of troops. No information was available from official sources early this afternoon.

There was unusual activity at the Akouedo military camp where the 1st Infantry Battalion is stationed, and its access road was guarded by an armored vehicle, it was noted. A group of soldiers wanted to go in trucks to the army headquarters where one of the senior army officers of the 1st Battalion was reportedly being detained, some soldiers of the Akouedo camp stated to AFP.

These movements came following the revelation on 30 July by the chief of army staff, General Robert Guei, that an attempted forceful action within the army, which was scheduled to take place on 23 July, had been foiled. General Guei announced the arrest of some soldiers, without giving the number, and rejected the possibility of a coup attempt.

Further on Troop Movements

AB0208201291 Paris AFP in English 1936 GMT
2 Aug 91

[Text] Abidjan, Aug 2 (AFP)—Two soldiers were shot and wounded here Friday after the military truck they were riding came under fire by other troops, witnesses and informed sources said. An AFP journalist saw a truck with two flat tires and its canvas cover torn parked on the side of the road near Abidjan's Police Academy.

Witnesses saw two trucks full of soldiers driving around town Friday whistling and shouting, apparently on their way to the army chief of staff's office. Security was boosted and access blocked at the Presidential Palace in central Abidjan and at President Felix Houphouet-Boigny's residence in the chic Cocody residential district. It was not clear if the security measures by the presidential guard was linked to the soldiers actions.

Tension was reported high at the military camp Akouedo, where an armoured car guarded the entry to where the 1st Infantry Battalion is based. Authorities

have not so far not commented on the military movement around town, which informed sources said may be linked to arrests following news of a quashed "coup de force" within the Army last week.

Army Chief of Staff Robert Guei announced Tuesday that "a number" of soldiers had been arrested in what he described as a "purely military affair." The official daily FRATERNITE MATIN discretely published death notices of two soldiers last week which the opposition said died after being interrogated by security forces.

[Paris AFP in French at 1931 GMT on 2 August in an Abidjan-dated report adds: "This movement of troops, involving only a limited number of soldiers, seemed to have ended in the central part of the town shortly after 1830." "Other soldiers had taken position on the roof of the university, which enabled them watch the road linking the Akouedo military camp from where the revolting soldiers reportedly set off for the center of the town." "This troop movement confirms the existence of sharp tensions within the Ivorian Army (numbering 8,000 men), according to observers."]

President Returns; No Comment on Troop Movement

AB0208211091 Abidjan Radiodiffusion Ivoirienne
Radio in French 1930 GMT 2 Aug 91

[Text] The head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, returned to Abidjan today at 1300 from Cotonou where he attended the ceremonies marking the Benin National Day. He was there at the invitation of President Nicephore Soglo. The president of the Republic was welcomed at the VIP Hall of the Air Transport and Liaison Unit by Prime Minister Mr. Alhassane Dramane Ouattara and several cabinet members. Before leaving Cotonou this morning, President Houphouet-Boigny answered from our Beninese colleagues. In particular, he congratulated the Beninese authorities and people for the perfect organization of their country's national day. He also expressed satisfaction with the example of solidarity and brotherliness which Benin has set as part of its renewal policy:

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] What I can learn from this occasion is what I said on 31 July and I can confirm it again: It is the example which you have set with your policy of renewal. All this happened calmly and peacefully. It is an example from which many African states must learn. Everything is possible in Africa. This holds true for Ivory Coast, and I can also say that it holds true for the entire African Continent. All changes are possible on condition that those changes take place calmly and peacefully. This is what you have so beautifully achieved here. I have attended so many National Day celebrations, but yesterday was an opportunity for me to witness one of the best national day celebrations because of the manner in which the ceremonies were organized, because of the huge turn-out, and because of that happiness and joy that could be seen on the faces of the people. We cannot be indifferent to that very brotherly atmosphere that you have been able to

create during the festival. On behalf of Ivory Coast, let me convey to you the brotherly feelings of the people of Ivory Coast; let me convey to you their support and their brotherly solidarity. You can count on us. There is confidence between us, and this confidence needs to be strengthened daily through concrete acts. This is what I have come to do. I am very sorry to leave you, but I will come back before the end of this year. [end recording]

Liberia

INPFL's Johnson Executes Commander, Fighters

AB0208160591 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT
2 Aug 91

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 2 (AFP)—Prince Johnson, leader of the rebel Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia (INPFL), has executed one of his commanders and three fighters for spying and armed robbery, an INPFL newspaper reported. THE SCORPION newspaper said deputy battlefield commander Moses Varney, 25, was executed after being convicted of espionage.

Johnson, whose forces tortured to death the late Liberian president Samuel Doe last September, told THE SCORPION on Wednesday that Varney, a colonel, had confessed his involvement in "secret disarmament" of INPFL rebels. Varney was to have turned over the surrendered arms to a Nigerian-led West African peace-keeping force in the capital Monrovia.

The other three—INPFL commandos Sylvester David, David White, and Boima Kamara—were reportedly convicted on charges of armed robbery and constant harassment and intimidation of "peaceful citizens," the paper said. THE SCORPION said Johnson had repeated to his fighters that "the guns that liberate must not suppress the people." He warned that commandos engaged in harassment, intimidation, armed robbery, espionage and other "ugly acts" would be dealt with drastically.

Local newspaper reports alleged that Johnson killed Varney last week at his Caldwell base outside Monrovia by knocking him several times on the head with a hammer. The papers said five others were also executed along with Varney's girlfriend and a man identified as David Teah. Reports also said Johnson had arrested INPFL chief of staff Gbeboe Gblion, giving him two weeks to report all looted goods he allegedly sold to civilians or be executed. INPFL members say their leader has already executed more than 10 of their colleagues.

Meanwhile, some commandos have reportedly organized themselves into a group calling itself the "revenge force" and warned that they would attack Johnson if he continued to "unjustifiably" kill their colleagues.

Separately, Johnson has for the second time in a year suggested forming a coalition with rival rebel leader Charles Taylor, whose original National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) launched the country's bloody rebellion in December 1989.

He told reporters that the two groups must meet to work out the modalities of the coalition, which he said would seek to counter the "negative influences of politicians." Johnson broke away from Taylor's NPFL early last year just before the main rebel group was preparing to reach the outskirts of the capital. The country has been partitioned by the civil war with an interim government headed by lawyer Amos Sawyer in Monrovia and Taylor's forces in control of the rest of the country.

Sierra Leone

Army Wrests Joru From Rebels in Fierce Fighting

AB0208185491 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Aug 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Sierra Leone Army might be getting the upper hand over rebels allegedly linked with Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] in Liberia, but it is not all over yet by a long way. A couple of weeks ago, the army drove the rebels out of Pujehun Town, but yesterday there were reports of fighting in Kenema District. Now more details are coming through. From Freetown, Khrista Johnson telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Nineteen rebels and five government soldiers were killed in fierce fighting between government troops and rebels in Joru Town, Kenema District. Three civilians were injured in the fighting yesterday morning which lasted nearly five hours before government troops finally flushed the rebels out of the area. According to my source in the region, rebels forced out of the southern region had moved into a thick forest in the eastern region which made it easier for them to attack soldiers in Joru.

However, with swift reinforcement of troops by commander Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, the soldiers were able to gain control of Joru Town. One source said the rebels controlled the towns of Pendembu, Kailahun, Buedu, Koindu, and Zimmi. They are said to be strengthening their positions in the eastern region after being forced out of the southern region. However, the Ministry of Defense said in a statement issued today that the war effort was progressing satisfactorily with the army gaining the upper hand on all fronts. [end recording]

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